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ABSTRACT

This paper traces the evolution of immigration to the United States during the 20th century with an emphasis on the racial and ethnic composition of the immigration flow. The changing generational composition of the country's population is described from 1850 through 1990. A new population projection/estimation methodology is employed to measure the contribution of each decade's immigrants and their descendants to population growth for the 1900-1990 period. The methodology is applied to each of four race/ethnic groups: Asians, blacks, Hispanics, and the white, not Hispanic population. The effect for the total population is derived by summing the four groups. The paper also describes the impact of alternative immigration scenarios for the century on hypothetical 1990 populations. (Author)

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PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH ON IMMIGRATION POLICY

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IMMIGRATION AND RACE: RECENT TRENDS IN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

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FOREWORD

This paper is a Policy Discussion Paper issued by the Program for Research on Immigration Policy. Established in 1988 with initial core support from the Ford Foundation, the Program is dedicated to supporting the formulation of immigration and immigrant policies at the state and national levels and in relevant areas of the private sector. The Program has three basic goals: (1) to study the important domestic and international issues raised by the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 and the Immigration Act of 1990, (2) to address the larger, continuing questions and problems of immigration and immigrant policy; and (3) to disseminate and exchange information about immigration and immigrant policy through publications and conferences. Achieving these goals will contribute significantly to the national understanding of these important issues as well as provide findings relevant for future policy formulations and revisions. A list of Program publications is at the end of this paper.

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ABSTRACT

This paper traces the evolution of immigration to the United States during the 20th century with an emphasis on the racial and ethnic composition of the immigration flow. The changing generational composition of the country's population is described from 1850 through 1990. A new population projection/estimation methodology is employed to measure the contribution of each decade's immigrants and their descendants to population growth for the 1900-1990 period. The methodology is applied to each of four race/ethnic groups: Asians, blacks, Hispanics, and the white, not Hispanic population. The effect for the total population is derived by summing the four groups. The paper also describes the impact of alternative immigration scenarios for the century on hypothetical 1990 populations.

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A "new wave" of immigrants began to come to the United States following the major revisions in U.S. immigrant admission policy instituted in 1965; subsequent changes to immigration law have tended to reinforce and expand the new stream of immigrants. Before 1965, U.S. immigration policy restricted annual immigration with a system of country quotas that reflected the ethnic and racial composition of 19th century America. The revised rules of 1965 opened the door for immigration from many different countries by eliminating the restrictive (and racist) national quotas. The new law also raised the annual overall immigration quota to 270,000 while maintaining family reunification as a means for entry outside the quota system. To gain admission to the United States after 1965, a prospective immigrant needed to qualify principally on the basis of selected preference categories. All countries outside the Western Hemisphere were placed on an equal footing with the result that annual admission ceilings for many countries, notably those in Asia, increased overnight from virtually nil (about 100) to 20,000. In the 1970s, Western Hemisphere countries were brought under the same system.

In recent years, the United States also experienced two additional sources of new residents, other than the conventional stream of immigrants. First, there have been several large groups of refugees arriving in the United States, from Cuba, Southeast Asia, and Central

America. These refugees are admitted outside the immigration quota and preference system. Second, large-scale illegal immigration to the United States began in the 1960s and apparently increased during the 1970s and 1980s (Passel et al., 1991). Many formerly illegal immigrants acquired legal status under the different legalization programs authorized in 1986 and 1990. For the discussions in this paper, we will make no distinction among the various legal statuses at entry to the country and treat all of the groups as "immigrants" to the United States.

Since the end of World War II, over 25 million immigrants[1] have come to the United States; more than 75 percent or almost 20 million entered since the immigration law changes of 1965. Moreover, the most recent immigrants has been increasingly from new origin countries, especially in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. Immigration from Latin America and Asia now accounts for more than 80 percent of all immigration to the United States. The racial and ethnic characteristics of the new immigrants are distinctive. The age, sex, and educational characteristics, however, are not markedly different from those immigrants who previously came from Europe and Canada.

Immigration to the United States during the past three decades has had a gradual, cumulative impact on the racial and ethnic composition of American society. The effects of the new immigrants on society have become increasingly apparent in recent years. This paper describes the changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the U.S. population that have taken place in the 20th century. We use a population projection/estimation methodology to quantify the impact of immigration on the composition of the American population in terms

[1]Unless otherwise noted, all figures for immigration during the 20th century are from estimates derived by the authors.

of both the racial/ethnic composition and the generational stock. In a companion paper, Edmonston and Passel (1992b) discuss the future implications of current trends.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Immigrants have settled in the United States throughout its entire national history. In fact, immigrants from Europe, Mexico, and Asia had come to the present territory of the United States before national independence. During the past 100 years, the number of immigrants coming to the United States has been quite high compared with other immigrant flows throughout the world. Only Australia and Canada have experienced comparable heavy immigration, albeit with smaller populations. Over the course of the 20th century, immigration flows to the United States have averaged around 500,000 arrivals per year, with a great deal of variation from the peaks of the 1900s and 1980s to the valleys of the 1930s.

Immigration in the Twentieth Century

Figure 1 traces the history of immigration to the United States since the inception of official record keeping in 1821 through 1990. This chart[2] shows clearly the immigration boom that occurred during the late decades of the 19th century through the period immediately preceding World War I. This period saw especially large immigration from southern and eastern Europe, at a time of rapid urbanization and industrialization in the United States. The peak year for legal immigration to the United States was 1907 when almost 1.3 million immigrants entered and added more than 3 percent to the U.S. labor force

[2]The numbers in Figure 1 are derived from data published by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1991) and estimates of undocumented immigration (Bean, et al., 1991). They differ from the estimates shown in Table 1, which were derived by fitting demographic components to the series of census counts for the 20th century with POPGEN, a projection/estimation program (Edmonston and Passel, 1992a). See also Appendix A.

in that one year alone. In contrast, few immigrants came during the Depression and during World War II.

Following the 1945 armistice, immigration flows began to increase as the United States enjoyed a high degree of political freedom and economic prosperity, compared with Europe and many other parts of the world. Available employment in the expanding manufacturing and construction sectors of the U.S. economy gave ample opportunities for a new wave of immigrants. Immigration increased steadily in the decades after World War II. The 1965 changes in immigration law prompted even further increases as the United States began to receive new immigrants from Asia and Latin America. Figure 1 also notes the appearance of significant numbers of illegal immigrants in the 1960s and later. Since 1965, both the *de jure* changes in immigration law and the *de facto* situation regarding enforcement which affected illegal immigration have dramatically altered the origin countries of immigrants.

Immigration has had considerable impact on population growth in the United States during the 20th century. However, to appreciate fully the impact of immigration, it is necessary to take into account the effect of emigration as well as immigration. Emigration offsets the population gains stemming from immigration. Moreover, the number of emigrants has changed substantially during the past century. Table 1 presents estimates for immigration, emigration, and ***net*** immigration (immigration minus emigration) during the 20th century.

Emigration exceeded 3 million per decade in the first two decades of the 20th century. Current levels of emigration are now considerably less, both in numerical and percentage terms. There were fewer than 2 million emigrants over the 1980-1990 decade. As a result,

the gains from *net* immigration are now substantially higher than a century ago. In the decade ending in 1910, there were 8.0 million immigrants and 3.1 million emigrants, producing net immigration of 4.9 million. For the decade ending in 1990, there almost 10.0 million immigrants and 1.8 million emigrants, yielding a net immigration gain of 8.2 million. Furthermore, because of lower emigration rates in the contemporary era, net immigration in the 1970-1980 decade also exceeded the 1900-1910 decade by a great deal, even though gross immigration was roughly the same in the two decades. Thus, compared with a century ago, immigration levels are slightly higher; emigration is considerably lower; and net immigration is substantially greater.

The total impact of net immigration is also a function of the number of people living in the country. Since the U.S. population has grown considerably since the turn of the century, it is important to consider the volume of immigration compared with population size. Since 1900, when the U.S. population numbered 76 million, the population has increased more than threefold to 249 million in 1990. Has immigration increased at a comparable rate? The answer is clearly no. As shown in Table 1, immigration relative to population size is now about one-half of the levels in the early 20th century. Immigration during the 1900-1910 decade, for example, amounted to 10.5 percent of the 1900 population. The comparable figure for 1980-1990 is 4.4 percent. Relative *net* immigration levels are also lower than a century ago. Net immigration during 1980-1990 is 3.6 percent of the population at the beginning of the decade (1980), compared with 6.5 percent during the 1900-1910 decade. The differences are less for net immigration than for gross immigration alone because of the much high levels of emigration (both in relative and absolute terms) early in the 20th century.

A final view of immigration and population change asks a somewhat different question: "How much of population growth is attributable to immigration?" Table 1 also shows net immigration as a percent of population change during the decade. During 1980-1990, for example, the population grew by 22.1 million. Net immigration for the decade was 8.2 million, or 37 percent of the population change for the 1980s decade. The trends in Table 1 reveal that immigration now provides a somewhat greater proportion of population growth than early in the century. The population dynamics are somewhat different, however. Immigration is now at a much lower rate that at the turn of the century, but lower fertility rates produce lower levels of natural increase. In the current situation, immigration plays a greater role in affecting overall population growth.

The Foreign-Born and Foreign-Stock Population

As immigrants enter the country, they affect the composition of the population in several ways. They can change the race/ethnic makeup of the population *if* they differ from the resident population. Immigrants always affect the generational composition, however, since they increase the size of the first generation, i.e., the foreign-born population of the country. The size of the foreign-born population derives principally from past levels of immigration, but it also is affected by the impact of emigration and mortality. High levels of recent immigration, with little emigration, increase the number of foreign-born persons in the population. As time passes, the effects of mortality begin to diminish various entry cohorts so that the foreign-born numbers decrease if they are not replenished by additional immigrants. Eventually, after about a century, the effect of mortality extinguishes each original cohort of the foreign-born population.

The size of the foreign-born population in the United States has reflected the changing course of immigration over time. Table 2 and Figure 2 display the number of foreign-born persons and their proportion of the total population for the period since 1850. There were approximately 2.2 million foreign-born persons in the United States in 1850, constituting 9.7 percent of the total population. With the continuing heavy volume of immigration volume in the late 1800s, the foreign-born population grew steadily, reaching a peak of about 14.4 million in 1930. At the same time, the foreign-born population increased as a proportion of the U.S. population to 14.8 percent of the total population in 1890. Although the peak proportion was reached in 1890, the foreign-born population remained at roughly 13 to 15 percent (or one-seventh) of the population from 1860 to 1920, because the native-born population grew at about the same rate as the foreign-born population during the period.

With the diminution of immigration during World War I, the Depression, and World War II, the foreign-born population decreased in both numbers and proportions as mortality reduced the aging immigrant population. The number of foreign-born residents of the United States therefore declined from 1930 to 1970. By 1970, the foreign-born population had decreased to 10.5 million,[3] or roughly the same number as at the turn of the century. The proportion foreign-born of the total population began decreasing earlier, after 1910, as the native-born population grew more rapidly. The foreign-born population as a percentage of the

[3]The foreign-born population in Table 2 and the associated Figures 2 and 3 includes persons born in Puerto Rico, even though they are U.S. citizens by birth. In addition, persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico are included in the foreign-stock population. From a demographic point of view, movement between the United States and Puerto Rico functions like immigration rather than natural increase; i.e., persons moving from Puerto Rico enter the population at ages other than zero. Thus, we have chosen for POPGEN, our estimation program, to treat this movement as immigration into the first generation (Edmonston and Passel, 1992a). From a socioeconomic perspective, the Puerto Rican born population also has much in common with the immigrant population, even though they are U.S. citizens.

total population reached a minimum in 1970 when it accounted for only 5.1 percent, or only 1 out of every 20 Americans.

The large increase in immigration, which began in the 1960s, produced a rapid turnaround in the forty-year decrease of the foreign-born population. A substantial increase was evident in the census of 1980 and growth continued through the 1980s. By 1990, the number of foreign-born persons residing in the United States reached the highest levels in the history of the country, more than 20 million. Relative to the rest of the population, however, the foreign-born population is less than two-thirds of the highest levels attained from 1870 to 1910; i.e., just over 8 percent of the population is foreign-born in 1990 versus 13 to 15 percent at the end of the 19th century.

The foreign-stock population includes the foreign-born population plus residents of foreign parentage. In other words, the foreign stock is the first generation (immigrants) and the second generation (the sons and daughters of an immigrant parent). These first two generations are crucial for understanding cultural dynamics since they tend to be the segment of the population with the strongest foreign language and cultural experience. Specifically, the immigrant generation (i.e., the foreign-born population) usually speaks a language other than English as a first language and tends to retain fairly close ties with the ancestral country. The second generation (i.e., the children of immigrants) has historically been the crucial one for adaptation to American society.

The dynamics of the foreign-stock population resemble those of the foreign-born, although with a time lag because of reproduction and mortality for the second generation. (See Figure 3). The foreign-stock population peaked at 40 million in 1930 and then declined

steadily to 35 million in 1970. As a result of the upturn in immigration which began after World War II, the foreign-stock population began to increase, reaching 39 million in 1990. Proportionately, however, the foreign-stock population was at its highest level -- about one-third of the total population -- during the period from 1890 to 1930. Currently, the estimated foreign-stock population accounts for about 18 percent of the total population, or only slightly more than half of the highest percentage.

The foreign-stock population has increased in the postwar era principally because of increases in the first, or immigrant, generation. The second generation has hovered between 24.0 and 25.8 million for the entire 60-year period from 1930 to 1990. With the recent dramatic growth in the first generation (which doubled between 1970 and 1990), the second generation should soon begin to increase also. Thus, the United States is poised for substantial growth in the second generation and foreign-stock population (Edmonston and Passel, 1992b).

RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

The racial and ethnic composition of the United States has changed significantly over the last 30 years and is continuing to change substantially. The principal basis for this change is the shift in origins of immigrants that began in the 1960s. The new immigrants and their descendants are having a dramatic effect on the composition of the U.S. population and the distribution within the minority population.

Origins of Recent Immigrants

Before the 1965 Immigration and Naturalization Act changed the national origin quotas, Europe and Canada were the dominant sources of U.S. immigrants (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 4, about two-thirds (66 percent) of immigrants during 1951 to 1960 were from Europe or Canada. The remaining one-third of immigrants were from Asia (6 percent), Mexico (12 percent), and other countries of Latin America (14 percent). As the number of legal immigrants increased during each of the past four decades, from 2.5 million in the 1950s to 6.0 million in the 1980s, the racial composition (as reflected in the regions of origin) has also changed.

The proportion of immigrants from Europe and Canada has decreased steadily both relatively and in absolute numbers during the past four decades. By the 1980s, only about 14 percent of legal immigrants came from the traditional sources of Europe and Canada. In relative terms, the biggest gains in immigration have come from Asia which sent only 6 percent of legal immigrants in the 1950s, but 44 percent in the 1980s. About 2.6 million Asians entered legally in the 1980s, or more than **all** immigration during the 1950s.

Latin American immigration expanded from 26 percent of legal immigration in the 1950s to 40 percent in the 1960s where it has remained since. In the 1980s, Latin America accounted for 2.4 million *legal* immigrants. Mexico continues to be the country serving as the largest single source of legal immigrants, accounting for 12 to 14 percent of the flow during each of the past four decades. When illegal immigration is included, Latin America far surpasses Asia as the major source for immigration in the 1970s and 1980s.

Composition of the U.S. Population

Throughout most of its history, the United States has been essentially a biracial society, comprised of a white majority and a black minority (along with a small American Indian population). This situation is now changing as the United States is becoming a multiracial society. Figure 5 and Table 3 display the population growth of U.S. racial groups[4] for the period from 1850 to 1990. We focus on 1900, as the first year for which adequate data on the five "racial" groups have been developed. At the turn of the century, in 1900, the population in areas that now comprise the United States[5] was 87 percent white, 12 percent black, and about 1 percent in other racial groups. The 1900 population included about 240,000 American Indians, 240,000 Asians (primarily Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians with a large concentration of all groups in Hawaii), and 660,000 Hispanics (predominantly Mexican origin population living in the five southwestern states).[6]

All racial groups in the population increased numerically from 1900 to 1960, although the relative shifts were small. (See Figure 5 and Table 3). By 1960, the white population's share had dropped only slightly from 86.9 percent to 85.1 percent. The proportion black in the population had decreased slightly from 11.6 percent to 10.5 percent. The other three

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[4]In the context of this paper, the term "race" is used to designate five mutually exclusive groups: blacks, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders (referred to as "Asians" for brevity), the American Indian and Alaskan Native population (referred to as "American Indians"), and the white population, not of Hispanic origin (referred to as "white, not Hispanic" or simply "white"). Strictly speaking, these groups are not races; for example, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. For brevity and clarity, we use the terms "race" or "racial/ethnic group."

[5]The data refer to the population in the combined area of the 48 conterminous states and the District of Columbia plus Alaska and Hawaii.

[6]All figures for the Asian and Hispanic populations before 1980 are estimates derived by the authors, principally from census sources. See Appendix A.

race/ethnic groups had increased their combined proportion from about 1.5 percent to 4.4 percent.

Since 1960, the shifts in origins of immigrants have led to substantial absolute and relative increases in the Asian and Hispanic populations. Over the last 30 years, the combined proportion of Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians increased from 4.4 percent in 1960 to 12.7 percent in 1990. These three groups, which accounted for just over 1 million people in 1960, had grown to a total of more than 31 million people by 1990. Differences in size and growth among the various groups can be seen more clearly in Figure 6, which focuses only on the "minority"[7] races.

The black population has grown steadily from 8.8 million in 1900 to 30.0 million in 1990. In contrast, the Hispanic population shows much more dramatic growth -- from less than 1 million at the turn of the century to 22.4 million in 1990. This 34-fold growth represents a compounded growth rate of 48 percent per decade, or 4.0 percent per year sustained over 90 years. (The corresponding figures for the remaining white, not Hispanic population are 12 percent per decade or less than 1.2 percent per year.) The Asian population has shown a similar pattern of rapid growth -- from less than 250,000 in 1900 to 7.3 million in 1990, or a 30-fold increase with an average annual growth rate of 3.8 percent.

As a result of rapid growth of the Asian and Hispanic groups, the composition within the minority population is also changing. The minority population of the United States was almost exclusively black during the 19th century, with only a small number of persons of

[7]The "majority" population in the context of this paper is the white, non-Hispanic population. The remaining population is designated as the "minority" population; it includes blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians.

other races. But, while the black population has increased at a steady pace, the Asian and Hispanic groups grew at much more rapid rates during the past three decades. Consequently, the proportion of the minority population that is black has been dropping steadily. (See Figure 7.) There were small gains in the relative size of the Asian, Hispanic, and American Indian groups in the early decades of the 20th century. The large relative shifts occurred, however, after 1960 with the upturn in legal immigration for Asians and Hispanics and increases in illegal immigration (principally for the Mexican-origin population). The once much-smaller Hispanic population, for example, is rapidly gaining on the total numbers in the black population. These trends passed a little-noticed threshold in the 1990 census. The black population had declined to 48 percent of the total minority population; for the first time, blacks were no longer the "majority" group of the minority population.

IMMIGRATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO POPULATION GROWTH

The preceding sections reviewed the number of immigrants, by racial and ethnic groups, and how the racial composition of the U.S. population has changed. This section examines explicitly the contribution of immigration to population growth, including how immigrants have affected the population changes within each racial group. Immigration affects a population demographically in two ways: directly, through the contribution of new members (immigrants) to the population and, indirectly, through future births to the immigrants and their descendants. To measure the first impact, we need to take into account net immigration (the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants). To measure the second effect, we must examine the future reproduction of the population.

The impact of immigrants on future reproduction in a population is a function of their age-sex structure, levels of childbearing, and mortality rates. Determining their impact, thus, requires a population model that disaggregates the population by age, sex, *and generation*, and takes into account the four components of population change -- immigration, emigration, fertility, and mortality. Edmonston and Passel (1992b) describe the model of population change used to determine the impact of immigration on population change in the 20th century. Edmonston and Passel (1992a) present greater detail on methods for projecting a population by generation.

In order to note the effects of immigration, we use a population model to imagine what would have happened if immigration (legal and illegal) had not occurred. In the model, we first set immigration to zero for a period and hold all other components fixed. This experiment, i.e., the difference between the zero-immigration scenario and the actual case, provides an estimate of the overall effect of the immigrants *plus* the future generations born to the immigrants. Such an estimate is, hence, a measure of the overall direct and indirect effects of immigration on population growth.[8]

Total U.S. Population. From 1900 to 1990, the total population of the United States increased at an average annual rate of 1.3 percent, from 76 million to 249 million. Figure 8 displays the impact of immigration on the size of the U.S. population for the period from 1900 to 1990. This graph shows the contribution of immigration to population for four key periods of immigration: 1900-1930, 1930-1950, 1950-1970, and 1970-1990. The overall

[8]Gibson (1991) provides somewhat different estimates of the contribution of immigration to population growth. Gibson's methodology involves solving for the rates of natural increase for residents and immigrants during each intercensal period. With estimates of the rates, he then estimates the effect on long-term population growth of immigration during each decennial period from 1790 to 1990. Gibson (1975) describes his methodology in an earlier paper.

graph represents the growth of the total population from 1900 to 1990. The darker, bottom portion of the graph shows the hypothetical population size under conditions of no immigration since 1900. The different shaded components in the upper portions of the graph show the population growth attributable to different waves of immigrants and their descendants.

Tables 4 through 8 and Figures 8 through 12 contain the numbers and graphical representations for the different race groups. These numbers, derived from our research, represent demographic constructs, not genealogical derivations. For example, 8 percent of the U.S. population of 249 million in 1990, or about 20.3 million people, can be attributed to immigrants who entered the country since 1970 and their offspring (the top band in Figure 8). However, because immigrants can and do marry natives, the number of people in the U.S. population with such ancestries is actually greater. The 20.3 million figure represents a demographic "what if" calculation -- an answer to the question "If immigration to the United States had stopped between 1970 and 1990, how much less would the U.S. population have been in 1990?"

As shown in Figure 8, the 1990 U.S. population would have numbered 174 million (or 70 percent of the observed 1990 population) if there had been no immigration since 1900. Immigration during the 1900-1930 period contributed about 39 million people to the 1990 population, or 17 percent of the total population. Immigration during 1930-1950 and 1950-1970 provided a relatively small contribution; combining the periods produces a contribution of 15 million, or only about 6 percent of the total 1990 population. Immigration during the last 20 years from 1970 to 1990 has, in fact, produced a greater impact on the 1990 population than the previous 40 years, contributing over 19 million persons in 1990, or

8 percent of the 1990 U.S. residents. Thus, as of 1990, the 1900-1930 immigrant cohorts have had somewhat more overall impact than all of the post-1930 immigrants. This pattern may change in the future because the more recent immigrant cohorts have higher fertility than the descendant of the 1900-1930 immigrants.

Asian and Pacific Islander Population. The Asian and Pacific Islander population (shown in Figure 9 and Table 5) grew very slowly during the period from 1900 to 1960. Asian immigration has been affected by a succession of immigration laws. Immigration from Japan and China, the principal sources in Asia during the second half of the 19th century, began modestly, but even these flows were increasingly restricted from the 1880s to the 1960s. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 had effectively ended immigration from China. Immigration from Japan and Philippines to Hawaii and the continental United States began in the late 1800s and continued in the early decades of this century. However, Japanese immigration was restricted by the Gentleman's Agreement of 1907. Virtually all Asian immigration was effectively ended by the Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924. Only Filipinos continued to immigrate -- largely because of their special status as residents of a Commonwealth governed by the United States -- although even immigration from the Philippines was officially curtailed by the Congressional Act of 1934. Then, in 1965, legislation was enacted that abolished the national origins system that had discriminated particularly against Asians. (See U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1991 for a summary of all legislation affecting immigrant admissions.) The 1965 law also raised the overall numerical ceiling for annual immigration to 270,000, although no more than 20,000 could come from any one country. Many Asians took advantage of the new immigration rules so that Asian immigration began to increase dramatically in the 1960s.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population numbered 7.3 million in 1990. Of this total, only 1.3 million, or one-sixth of the 1990 population, derive from the 1900 population or immigrants during 1900 to 1950 (Table 5). Stated otherwise, 6 million or 83 percent of the Asian population in 1990 is the result of immigrants entering since 1950 or their descendants. Moreover, the contribution of immigration has been increasing, with 0.9 million attributable to 1950-1970 immigrants, 2.0 million from 1970-1980, and 3.1 million from 1980-1990. The current Asian population is therefore noteworthy for its recency in the United States, with 70 percent of the 1990 population consisting of immigrants who entered during the last 20 years or their offspring.

Hispanic Population. The Hispanic population has also experienced remarkable growth in the 20th century, increasing from 0.7 million in 1900 to 22.4 million in 1990 (Table 6). Like the Asian population, growth in the Hispanic population has been fueled largely by immigration. If there had been no immigration since 1900, the 1990 Hispanic population would have been an estimated 3.1 million, or less than one-seventh of the actual 1990 level. There was some Hispanic immigration during 1900-1950, but only a modest portion (4.9 million, or 22 percent) of the 1990 population derives from immigration during this 50-year period. (See also Figure 10.) However, immigration during the past 40 years has made major contributions to the 1990 population: 1950-1970 immigrants contributed 4.3 million (19 percent); 1970-1980 immigrants contributed 4.0 million (18 percent); and 1980-1990 immigrants, 5.5 million (25 percent). Like the Asian population, the Hispanic population is characterized by the recency of immigration, but the concentration in the most recent 20 years is not as great. Almost two-thirds of the 1990 Hispanic population consists of either immigrants who came since 1950 or descendants of those immigrants.

Black Population. The pattern of growth for the black population is very distinctive. The black population grew steadily during the period from 1900 to 1990, from 8.8 million to 29.9 million, but the growth was predominantly due to natural increase with very little impact of immigration. If there had been no immigration since 1900, the 1990 black population would have increased to 27.5 million in 1990, or 92 percent of its enumerated count. (See Figure 11 and Table 7.) There has been a modest number of black immigrants from Africa and the Caribbean during the past 20 years, however. Immigrants during the 1900-1970 period and their offspring contributed only 1.0 million people (3 percent) to the 1990 population, whereas immigration during 1970-1990 contributed 1.6 million (5 percent). Nevertheless, the black population in 1990 is distinctive in that the bulk of the residents are descendants of the population residing in the United States in 1900.

White, Not Hispanic Population. The white[9] population grew from 66 million in 1900 to 187 million in 1990 (Table 8). If there had been no immigration during 1900-1990, the population would have grown to only 141 million in 1990. Thus, three-quarters of the 1990 white population is attributable to the original 1900 population. A majority of 20th century immigration of whites occurred in the first three decades of the century. The relative impact of this early immigration wave on the 1990 population is very apparent (Figure 12). About 36 million, or 19 percent of the 1990 white population is contributed by immigration during 1900-1930. Even though there has been moderate immigration from Europe and Canada in the postwar period (especially in the 1950s), only 11 million, or 6 percent of the 1990 white population can be attributed to post-1930 immigrants and their

[9]The term "white" refers to the white, not Hispanic population. See note 4.

descendants. For whites, the 1900-1930 wave has had more than *three* times the impact of all post-1930 immigrants.

Alternative Immigration Scenarios

Another way to assess the impact of immigration on population size is to ask the question, "What would the 1990 population be if there had been no immigration since ...?" Table 9 organizes the information from Tables 4 through 8 in such a way as to address this question and questions concerning the composition of the population under these hypothetical scenarios.

The actual black population was about 30 million in 1990. Even if there had been no black immigration since 1900, the black population would have been 27.5 million, close to its present size. On the other hand, both the Hispanic and Asian populations, have been greatly affected by immigration in the 20th century. Moreover, if there had been no immigration during the past 20 to 30 years for the Asian and Hispanic population, they would be a noticeably smaller fraction of their 1990 levels. For example, if immigration had stopped in 1950, the 1990 Hispanic population would have been about 8.5 million, or only one-third of the actual 1990 population. A similar 1950 cutoff of Asian immigration would have led to an Asian population only one-sixth of actual 1990 levels.

The numerical results from Table 9 can also be used to consider the hypothetical racial composition of the 1990 population under different conditions of immigration. For example, the white population comprised 75 percent of the 1990 population. If there had been no immigration since 1900 for any racial groups, the 1990 white population would have included 81 percent of the total population. The actual black population in 1990 is also a smaller

proportion of the total population than under hypothetical conditions of no immigration. On the other hand, the Asian and Hispanic populations are a substantially larger proportion of the 1990 population than if there had been no immigration since 1900. These results also confirm that immigration during the past 20 to 30 years has provided the major proportionate increases for the Asian and Hispanic populations.

CONCLUSION

Important changes in U.S. immigration over the past three decades will have a gradual, cumulative impact of the future racial and ethnic composition of American society. In some ways the effect of the "new" immigrants have been very minor up to this moment. The new immigrants are relatively recent in their acquisition of English language and their adjustment to American society. Many have not yet secured citizenship and begun to vote in elections. All these changes will occur in the future. Also, the relative flow of immigrants to the United States has been small (compared to the size of the U.S. population) and has been concentrated in several states and in major metropolitan areas.

Unprecedented as the current shifts in the ethnic origin of the U.S. population may seem to some observers, has American society ever experienced similar change? During the early decades of this century, some worried about the dramatic increase of "new" immigrants (i.e., those from eastern and southern Europe). How does this earlier ethnic shift in immigration compare to the current one?

Consider an earlier period, from 1850 to 1920, and the shift of immigration from northern and western Europe and Germany to immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

During this period, the composition of the foreign-born population shifted greatly, (Figure 13). The northwestern European component of the foreign-born population was 90 percent in 1850. This group declined to 40 percent in 1920, as southern and eastern European immigrants became the dominant proportion of the foreign-born population.

We can make a similar comparison for the 70-year period from 1920 to 1990. Let us use the white population, the proportion of the foreign-born population that originated in Europe and Canada as a basis for comparison. The proportion white of the foreign-born population declined from 90 percent in 1920 to about 30 percent in 1990, as the Asian and Hispanic proportions of the foreign-born population increased. This shift is remarkably similar to that experienced a century ago.

As a result of the changing composition of the foreign-born population and high levels of immigration, the United States has experienced massive shifts in the ethnic origins of its population. The nation is on the eve of continued substantial changes in the racial/ethnic composition of the population. The impact of past and continuing immigration on the future population of the United States will depend on three demographic changes that are already taking place.

First, the European-origin population of the United States is large, but aging and growing slowly because of low fertility and low immigration. This population is composed largely of descendants of those who arrived before about 1880, the large wave of immigrants during 1880 to 1914, and the last smaller wave in the two decades after World War II. The absolute number of European-born persons in the United States peaked in the 1930s and has declined steadily since then. Over the next decades, and even more rapidly in years to come,

the European-born population in the United States will diminish and European ethnic communities will weaken. The focus of new immigrant communities will inevitably continue to shift to the young, growing communities from Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Like previous waves of immigrants, America's newest immigrants are not evenly distributed across the United States. Thus, new immigrant communities tend to be concentrated in only a few places. Although there are significant numbers of Mexican-origin persons in the southwestern border states, most recent immigrants are principally metropolitan in destination. Immigration is concentrated in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Miami and the dozen or so other largest metropolitan areas. These are the areas where the new immigrants settle and are the places where the new ethnic communities will develop.

Third, the racial/ethnic makeup of the U.S. population is likely to continue to change. However, the demographic consequences of current patterns of immigration are difficult to assess. Even knowing the number of immigrants by country of origin is extremely difficult because of questions concerning the levels of emigration and illegal immigration. In addition, there are significant questions about the fertility and mortality levels of new immigrant groups.

U.S. population growth is slowing down for two reasons. Substantial fertility declines in the decade from the early 1960s to early 1970s have had the greatest impact. Even though immigration levels have been increasing during recent years -- with a higher proportion of annual U.S. population growth deriving from immigration -- until recently, the immigrants have not been sufficient to counterbalance the long-term effects of declines in natural increase. Correspondingly, the rate of natural increase among America's newest immigrants

provides a rising proportion of the national population growth, primarily because they are an increasing proportion of the U.S. population but also because they have slightly higher fertility than the native-born population.

Edmonston and Passel (1992b) discuss the demographic implications of immigration for the future course of the U.S. population. However, a review of past trends and new legislation suggests continued high levels of immigration in the 1990s (Fix and Passel, 1991). We anticipate that there will be a sustained high proportion of immigrants arriving from the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. New flows may occur, however. At this time, the principal major alteration in the current patterns appears to be the potential for new flows from eastern Europe and the states of the former Soviet Union. Such changes are difficult to predict because of uncertainty about the rapid changes that might occur in the political and economic conditions the former Warsaw Pact countries and the U.S. response to them. Another potential source of new immigrants could be the Middle East.

The contribution of immigration to total population growth in the United States, mainly in a direct manner through the volume of immigration but also indirectly through slightly higher fertility, will increase the relative proportion of the new immigrant groups in the U.S. population. There is no doubt that the response to the new immigrants will be a major determinant of the country's future, as it has been in the past. The increased absolute and relative size of the new immigrant groups will amplify any anticipated impacts that they will have on American society.

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Table 1. Immigration and Population Change by Decade: United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Date	Population	Change from Previous Date	Immigration Component During Decade						Net Imm. as Percent of Change
			Amount			Percent*			
			Net	Immig.	Emig.	Net	Immig.	Emig.	
1990	248,712	22,087	**8,200**	9,972	1,772	**3.6**	4.4	-0.8	**37.1**
1980	226,625	21,058	**6,866**	7,726	860	**3.3**	3.8	-0.4	**32.6**
1970	205,567	23,512	**2,684**	3,738	1,054	**1.5**	2.1	-0.6	**11.4**
1960	182,055	26,899	**2,352**	3,011	660	**1.5**	1.9	-0.4	**8.7**
1950	155,156	18,228	**1,790**	1,849	59	**1.3**	1.4	0.0	**9.8**
1940	136,928	9,343	**-132**	750	882	**-0.1**	0.6	-0.7	**(N)**
1930	127,585	16,838	**2,790**	4,185	1,395	**2.5**	3.8	-1.3	**16.6**
1920	110,747	16,868	**2,530**	5,906	3,376	**2.7**	6.3	-3.6	**15.0**
1910	93,879	17,684	**4,920**	8,024	3,104	**6.5**	10.5	-4.1	**27.8**
1900	76,195	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

* Expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the decade.

(X) Not applicable.

(N) Negative number -- not defined.

Note: Population includes 50 states and the District of Columbia at all dates. Population estimates and net immigration components are derived with POPGEN (Edmonston and Pas 1992a) fitted to historical series of census data on the native-born and foreign-born populations, by race. Immigration includes movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland. See text for further information.

Table 2. U.S. Population by Nativity: 1850-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Year	Total Population	Foreign-Stock Population						Native-Born of Native Parentage	
		Total Foreign Stock		Foreign Born		Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1990	248,712	45,542	18.3	21,188	8.5	24,354	9.8	203,170	81.7
1980	226,625	39,060	17.2	15,054	6.6	24,006	10.6	187,565	82.8
1970	205,567	34,939	17.0	10,462	5.1	24,477	11.9	170,628	83.0
1960	182,055	35,135	19.3	10,351	5.7	24,784	13.6	146,920	80.7
1950	155,156	35,805	23.1	10,633	6.9	25,172	16.2	119,351	76.9
1940	136,928	37,367	27.3	11,568	8.4	25,799	18.8	99,562	72.7
1930	127,585	40,011	31.4	14,428	11.3	25,583	20.1	87,574	68.6
1920	110,747	36,923	33.3	14,106	12.7	22,817	20.6	73,824	66.7
1910	93,879	32,573	34.7	13,688	14.6	18,885	20.1	61,306	65.3
1900	76,195	26,313	34.5	10,443	13.7	15,870	20.8	49,882	65.5
1890	62,622	20,753	33.1	9,250	14.8	11,504	18.4	41,869	66.9
1880	50,156	14,955	29.8	6,680	13.3	8,275	16.5	35,201	70.2
1870	38,558	10,891	28.2	5,567	14.4	5,324	13.8	27,667	71.8
1860	31,443	(X)	(X)	4,139	13.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1850	23,192	(X)	(X)	2,245	9.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not available.

Note: Populations include 50 States and the District of Columbia for 1900-1990; continental U.S. for other years. Foreign-born population includes population born in Puerto Rico. See text.

Sources: 1900 to 1990 -- estimates derived with POPGEN. See text and Table 1.
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Table 3. U. S. Population by Race and Hispanic Ancestry: 1850-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Year	Total	White, not Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Population						
1990	248,712	187,139	29,986	22,354	7,274	1,959
1980	226,625	180,392	26,482	14,604	3,726	1,420
1970	205,567	170,371	23,005	9,616	1,782	793
1960	182,055	154,969	19,071	6,346	1,146	524
1950	155,156	134,351	15,668	4,039	739	357
1940	136,928	119,425	13,767	2,814	577	345
1930	127,585	111,543	12,736	2,435	527	343
1920	110,747	96,969	11,512	1,632	389	244
1910	93,879	82,049	10,255	999	299	277
1900	76,195	66,225	8,834	656	243	237
1890	62,948	55,101	7,489	(X)	171	248
1880	50,156	43,403	6,581	(X)	145	66
1870	39,818	34,337	5,392	(X)	63	26
1860	31,443	26,923	4,442	(X)	35	44
1850	23,192	19,553	3,639	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent						
1990	100.0	75.2	12.1	9.0	2.9	0.8
1980	100.0	79.6	11.7	6.4	1.6	0.6
1970	100.0	82.9	11.2	4.7	0.9	0.4
1960	100.0	85.1	10.5	3.5	0.6	0.3
1950	100.0	86.6	10.1	2.6	0.5	0.2
1940	100.0	87.2	10.1	2.1	0.4	0.3
1930	100.0	87.4	10.0	1.9	0.4	0.3
1920	100.0	87.6	10.4	1.5	0.4	0.2
1910	100.0	87.4	10.9	1.1	0.3	0.3
1900	100.0	86.9	11.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
1890	100.0	87.5	11.9	(X)	0.3	0.4
1880	100.0	86.5	13.1	(X)	0.3	0.1
1870	100.0	86.2	13.5	(X)	0.2	0.1
1860	100.0	85.6	14.1	(X)	0.1	0.1
1850	100.0	84.3	15.7	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not available.

Note: Populations include 50 States and the District of Columbia for 1900-1990; continental U.S. for earlier years. Estimates for 1900-1990 generated by POPGEN fitted to census data by race and nativity. Census data are used for 1850-1890. The five race/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. See text for definitions.

Table 4. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the Total Population of the United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Population Size										
Estimated Population	248,712	226,625	205,591	182,024	155,131	136,928	127,573	110,734	93,877	76,195
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**174,145**	**166,804**	**158,114**	**142,960**	**124,546**	**112,724**	**105,596**	**95,111**	**85,392**	**76,195**
1st Generation	8,534	8,627	8,122	6,954	6,427	6,449	6,650	7,803	9,413	10,443
2nd Generation	35,574	34,713	33,249	30,235	26,944	24,620	22,948	21,114	19,000	15,870
3rd Generation	38,547	39,923	38,286	34,989	31,408	29,007	27,458	25,607	23,294	19,817
4th+ Generations	90,055	84,431	79,287	71,551	60,472	53,244	49,126	41,128	34,072	30,066
Immigation since 1900	**74,567**	**59,821**	**47,453**	**39,095**	**30,610**	**24,204**	**21,988**	**15,636**	**8,487**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	17,286	16,708	15,427	14,180	12,743	10,993	10,272	9,555	8,487	
1910-20 Immigrants	14,487	13,574	12,729	11,917	10,068	8,531	8,184	6,787		
1920-30 Immigrants	9,305	8,841	8,467	7,563	6,332	5,462	4,831			
1930-40 Immigrants	1,439	1,417	1,314	1,193	1,042	800				
1940-50 Immigrants	3,590	3,375	3,084	2,732	2,143					
1950-60 Immigrants	5,272	4,847	4,425	3,537						
1960-70 Immigrants	5,214	4,828	4,196							
1970-80 Immigrants	9,518	8,448								
1980-90 Immigrants	10,756									
Percent of Estimated Population										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**70.0**	**73.6**	**76.9**	**78.5**	**80.3**	**82.3**	**82.8**	**85.9**	**91.0**	**100.0**
1st Generation	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	7.0	10.0	13.7
2nd Generation	14.3	15.3	16.2	16.6	17.4	18.0	18.0	19.1	20.2	20.8
3rd Generation	15.5	17.6	18.6	19.2	20.2	21.2	21.5	23.1	24.8	26.0
4th+ Generations	36.2	37.3	38.6	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.5	37.1	36.3	39.5
Immigation since 1900	**30.0**	**26.4**	**23.1**	**21.5**	**19.7**	**17.7**	**17.2**	**14.1**	**9.0**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.6	9.0	
1910-20 Immigrants	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.1		
1920-30 Immigrants	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6				
1940-50 Immigrants	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4					
1950-60 Immigrants	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9						
1960-70 Immigrants	2.1	2.1	2.0							
1970-80 Immigrants	3.8	3.7								
1980-90 Immigrants	4.3									

(continued)

Table 4. (Continued)

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Growth Since 1900										
Amount	172,517	150,429	129,396	105,829	78,936	60,733	51,378	34,539	17,681	(X)
Percent Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**56.8**	**60.2**	**63.3**	**63.1**	**61.3**	**60.1**	**57.2**	**54.8**	**52.0**	**(X)**
1st Generation	-1.1	-1.2	-1.8	-3.3	-5.1	-6.6	-7.4	-7.6	-5.8	(X)
2nd Generation	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.4	13.8	15.2	17.7	(X)
3rd Generation	10.9	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.9	16.8	19.7	(X)
4th+ Generations	34.8	36.1	38.0	39.2	38.5	38.2	37.1	32.0	22.7	(X)
Immigation since 1900	**43.2**	**39.8**	**36.7**	**36.9**	**38.8**	**39.9**	**42.8**	**45.3**	**48.0**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	10.0	11.1	11.9	13.4	16.1	18.1	20.0	27.7	48.0	
1910-20 Immigrants	8.4	9.0	9.8	11.3	12.8	14.0	15.9	19.7		
1920-30 Immigrants	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.1	8.0	9.0	9.4			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3				
1940-50 Immigrants	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7					
1950-60 Immigrants	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3						
1960-70 Immigrants	3.0	3.2	3.2							
1970-80 Immigrants	5.5	5.6								
1980-90 Immigrants	6.2									

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Estimates are the sum of separate estimates for the Black population, Hispanic population, Asian and Pacific Islander population, White non-Hispanic population, and the Native American population. Estimates for the first four populations are shown separately in Tables 5 through 8.

Note: Estimates include 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.

Table 5. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the Asian and Pacific Islander Population of the United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Population Size										
Estimated Population	7,274	3,726	1,807	1,115	715	577	516	376	297	243
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**216**	**206**	**194**	**178**	**153**	**138**	**145**	**157**	**180**	**243**
1st Generation	20	19	18	16	15	22	45	76	113	186
2nd Generation	108	102	96	89	75	32	42	40	28	22
3rd Generation	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
4th+ Generations	85	82	78	72	64	56	50	44	41	35
Immigation since 1900	**7,058**	**3,520**	**1,588**	**968**	**586**	**439**	**383**	**232**	**119**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	157	147	130	113	97	83	89	95	119	
1910-20 Immigrants	409	373	340	304	242	187	182	148		
1920-30 Immigrants	295	275	256	225	180	145	134			
1930-40 Immigrants	83	79	73	64	56	43				
1940-50 Immigrants	77	69	61	52	36					
1950-60 Immigrants	359	325	300	237						
1960-70 Immigrants	584	534	458							
1970-80 Immigrants	2,014	1,752								
1980-90 Immigrants	3,116									
Percent of Estimated Population										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**3.0**	**5.5**	**10.7**	**15.9**	**21.4**	**24.0**	**28.1**	**41.7**	**60.6**	**100.0**
1st Generation	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.8	8.7	20.1	37.9	76.4
2nd Generation	1.5	2.7	5.3	8.0	10.5	5.5	8.2	10.6	9.5	8.9
3rd Generation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
4th+ Generations	1.2	2.2	4.3	6.5	8.9	9.7	9.7	11.7	13.7	14.5
Immigation since 1900	**97.0**	**94.5**	**87.9**	**86.8**	**82.1**	**76.0**	**74.2**	**61.7**	**40.3**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	2.2	3.9	7.2	10.1	13.6	14.5	17.3	25.3	40.3	
1910-20 Immigrants	5.6	10.0	18.8	27.3	33.8	32.3	35.2	39.4		
1920-30 Immigrants	4.1	7.4	14.2	20.2	25.2	25.2	26.0			
1930-40 Immigrants	1.1	2.1	4.0	5.8	7.8	7.4				
1940-50 Immigrants	1.1	1.8	3.4	4.7	5.0					
1950-60 Immigrants	4.9	8.7	16.6	21.3						
1960-70 Immigrants	8.0	14.3	25.3							
1970-80 Immigrants	27.7	47.0								
1980-90 Immigrants	42.8									

(continued)

Table 5. (Continued)

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Growth Since 1900										
Amount	7,030	3,483	1,563	871	471	334	272	132	54	(X)
Percent Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**-0.4**	**-1.1**	**-3.1**	**-7.5**	**-19.2**	**-31.5**	**-36.1**	**-65.4**	**-118.6**	**(X)**
1st Generation	-2.4	-4.8	-10.7	-19.4	-36.2	-49.1	-51.7	-83.3	-137.0	(X)
2nd Generation	1.2	2.3	4.8	7.7	11.4	3.1	7.6	13.7	12.0	(X)
3rd Generation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	(X)
4th+ Generations	0.7	1.4	2.7	4.2	6.0	6.3	5.4	6.6	10.3	(X)
Immigation since 1900	**100.4**	**101.1**	**101.6**	**111.1**	**124.4**	**131.5**	**140.5**	**175.2**	**223.3**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	2.2	4.2	8.3	13.0	20.6	25.0	32.8	71.8	223.3	
1910-20 Immigrants	5.8	10.7	21.7	34.9	51.2	55.9	66.7	112.0		
1920-30 Immigrants	4.2	7.9	16.4	25.8	38.2	43.6	49.2			
1930-40 Immigrants	1.2	2.3	4.7	7.4	11.8	12.8				
1940-50 Immigrants	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.0	7.5					
1950-60 Immigrants	5.1	9.3	19.2	27.2						
1960-70 Immigrants	8.3	15.3	29.3							
1970-80 Immigrants	28.6	50.3								
1980-90 Immigrants	44.3									

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Estimates made using POPGEN program fitted to approximate census counts for total population, first generation, and second generation. The contribution of each immigration component is the difference between the complete estimation and a "projection" for 1900-1990 with that immigration component set to zero. For the 1900 populations, the contribution is estimated by setting all other components to zero in a "projection" for 1900-1990. See text for methods and sources.

Note: Estimates include 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.

Table 6. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the Hispanic Population of the United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Population Size										
Estimated Population	22,354	14,604	9,616	6,346	4,039	2,814	2,435	1,632	999	656
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**3,108**	**2,798**	**2,473**	**2,060**	**1,624**	**1,327**	**1,106**	**908**	**786**	**656**
1st Generation	301	270	234	186	144	121	108	114	135	145
2nd Generation	956	861	758	630	496	401	325	259	204	149
3rd Generation	869	781	694	583	460	375	312	243	198	159
4th+ Generations	991	893	794	666	529	435	365	295	250	203
Immigation since 1900	**19,246**	**11,806**	**7,143**	**4,286**	**2,415**	**1,487**	**1,330**	**725**	**213**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	606	538	463	382	307	254	240	237	213	
1910-20 Immigrants	1,257	1,091	941	787	615	488	496	491		
1920-30 Immigrants	2,182	1,872	1,600	1,240	895	693	612			
1930-40 Immigrants	312	269	224	173	135	92				
1940-50 Immigrants	1,055	907	773	658	505					
1950-60 Immigrants	1,885	1,594	1,386	1,089						
1960-70 Immigrants	2,433	2,137	1,808							
1970-80 Immigrants	4,013	3,444								
1980-90 Immigrants	5,525									
Percent of Estimated Population										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**13.9**	**19.2**	**25.7**	**32.5**	**40.2**	**47.2**	**45.4**	**55.6**	**78.6**	**100.0**
1st Generation	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.0	13.5	22.0
2nd Generation	4.3	5.9	7.9	9.9	12.3	14.2	13.4	15.9	20.5	22.7
3rd Generation	3.9	5.4	7.2	9.2	11.4	13.3	12.8	14.9	19.9	24.3
4th+ Generations	4.4	6.1	8.3	10.5	13.1	15.5	15.0	18.1	25.0	30.9
Immigation since 1900	**86.1**	**80.8**	**74.3**	**67.5**	**59.8**	**52.8**	**54.6**	**44.4**	**21.4**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	2.7	3.7	4.8	6.0	7.6	9.0	9.9	14.5	21.4	
1910-20 Immigrants	5.6	7.5	9.8	12.4	15.2	17.3	20.4	30.1		
1920-30 Immigrants	9.8	12.8	16.6	19.5	22.2	24.6	25.1			
1930-40 Immigrants	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.3				
1940-50 Immigrants	4.7	6.2	8.0	10.4	12.5					
1950-60 Immigrants	8.4	10.9	14.4	17.2						
1960-70 Immigrants	10.9	14.6	18.8							
1970-80 Immigrants	18.0	23.6								
1980-90 Immigrants	24.7									

(continued)

Table 6. (Continued)

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Growth Since 1900										
Amount	21,698	13,949	8,961	5,691	3,384	2,158	1,780	977	344	(X)
Percent Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**11.3**	**15.4**	**20.3**	**24.7**	**28.6**	**31.1**	**25.3**	**25.8**	**37.9**	**(X)**
1st Generation	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	-1.1	-2.0	-3.1	-2.9	(X)
2nd Generation	3.7	5.1	6.8	8.5	10.3	11.7	9.9	11.3	16.1	(X)
3rd Generation	3.3	4.5	6.0	7.4	8.9	10.0	8.6	8.6	11.4	(X)
4th+ Generations	3.6	5.0	6.6	8.1	9.7	10.8	9.1	9.4	13.7	(X)
Immigation since 1900	**88.7**	**84.6**	**79.7**	**75.3**	**71.4**	**68.9**	**74.7**	**74.2**	**62.1**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	2.8	3.9	5.2	6.7	9.1	11.8	13.5	24.3	62.1	
1910-20 Immigrants	5.8	7.8	10.5	13.8	18.2	22.6	27.9	50.3		
1920-30 Immigrants	10.1	13.4	17.9	21.8	26.5	32.1	34.4			
1930-40 Immigrants	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	4.0	4.3				
1940-50 Immigrants	4.9	6.5	8.6	11.6	14.9					
1950-60 Immigrants	8.7	11.4	15.5	19.1						
1960-70 Immigrants	11.2	15.3	20.2							
1970-80 Immigrants	18.5	24.7								
1980-90 Immigrants	25.5									

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Estimates made using POPGEN program fitted to approximate census counts for total population, first generation, and second generation. The contribution of each immigration component is the difference between the complete estimation and a "projection" for 1900-1990 with that immigration component set to zero. For the 1900 populations, the contribution is estimated by setting all other components to zero in a "projection" for 1900-1990. See text for methods and sources.

Note: Estimates include 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.

(TAB-6.WK1)

Table 7. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the Black Population of the United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Population Size										
Estimated Population	29,986	26,482	23,005	19,071	15,668	13,767	12,736	11,512	10,255	8,834
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**27,493**	**24,953**	**22,300**	**18,655**	**15,404**	**13,566**	**12,562**	**11,410**	**10,217**	**8,834**
1st Generation	29	27	24	20	16	15	16	17	20	20
2nd Generation	392	357	318	265	223	207	205	205	217	202
3rd Generation	941	855	763	638	529	474	448	418	394	344
4th+ Generations	26,151	23,732	21,210	17,746	14,646	12,879	11,902	10,777	9,591	8,267
Immigation since 1900	**2,493**	**1,530**	**705**	**415**	**264**	**201**	**173**	**102**	**38**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	125	113	100	82	67	58	52	46	38	
1910-20 Immigrants	196	175	153	126	101	84	75	61		
1920-30 Immigrants	167	149	131	107	83	69	58			
1930-40 Immigrants	22	20	18	14	12	9				
1940-50 Immigrants	68	61	52	42	30					
1950-60 Immigrants	158	137	117	86						
1960-70 Immigrants	266	240	196							
1970-80 Immigrants	834	716								
1980-90 Immigrants	774									
Percent of Estimated Population										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**91.7**	**94.2**	**96.9**	**97.8**	**98.3**	**98.5**	**98.6**	**99.1**	**99.6**	**100.0**
1st Generation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
2nd Generation	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3
3rd Generation	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
4th+ Generations	87.2	89.6	92.2	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.5	93.6
Immigation since 1900	**8.3**	**5.8**	**3.1**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
1910-20 Immigrants	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5		
1920-30 Immigrants	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
1940-50 Immigrants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2					
1950-60 Immigrants	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5						
1960-70 Immigrants	0.9	0.9	0.9							
1970-80 Immigrants	2.8	2.7								
1980-90 Immigrants	2.6									

(continued)

Table 7. (Continued)

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Growth Since 1900										
Amount	21,152	17,648	14,171	10,236	6,834	4,933	3,901	2,678	1,420	(X)
Percent Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**88.2**	**91.3**	**95.0**	**95.9**	**96.1**	**95.9**	**95.6**	**96.2**	**97.4**	**(X)**
1st Generation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	(X)
2nd Generation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	(X)
3rd Generation	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	(X)
4th+ Generations	84.6	87.6	91.3	92.6	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.7	93.2	(X)
Immigation since 1900	**11.8**	**8.7**	**5.0**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.6	
1910-20 Immigrants	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3		
1920-30 Immigrants	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2				
1940-50 Immigrants	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4					
1950-60 Immigrants	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8						
1960-70 Immigrants	1.3	1.4	1.4							
1970-80 Immigrants	3.9	4.1								
1980-90 Immigrants	3.7									

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Estimates made using POPGEN program fitted to approximate census counts for total population, first generation, and second generation. The contribution of each immigration component is the difference between the complete estimation and a "projection" for 1900-1990 with that immigration component set to zero. For the 1900 populations, the contribution is estimated by setting all other components to zero in a "projection" for 1900-1990. See text for methods and sources.

Note: Estimates include 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.

Table 8. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the White, not Hispanic Population of the United States: 1900-1990

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Population Size										
Estimated Population	187,139	180,392	170,371	154,969	134,351	119,425	111,543	96,969	82,049	66,225
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**141,369**	**137,428**	**132,354**	**121,543**	**107,007**	**97,348**	**91,440**	**82,392**	**73,932**	**66,225**
1st Generation	8,184	8,311	7,846	6,732	6,253	6,290	6,481	7,597	9,146	10,092
2nd Generation	34,118	33,393	32,076	29,251	26,150	23,980	22,375	20,609	18,550	15,497
3rd Generation	36,735	38,285	36,827	33,767	30,417	28,157	26,697	24,945	22,701	19,313
4th+ Generations	60,868	58,303	56,413	52,543	44,876	39,529	36,467	29,767	23,913	21,323
Immigation since 1900	**45,769**	**42,964**	**38,017**	**33,426**	**27,344**	**22,077**	**20,103**	**14,578**	**8,116**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	16,398	15,909	14,734	13,604	12,272	10,598	9,891	9,177	8,116	
1910-20 Immigrants	12,624	11,935	11,295	10,700	9,111	7,773	7,431	6,087		
1920-30 Immigrants	6,661	6,546	6,480	5,991	5,174	4,554	4,027			
1930-40 Immigrants	1,021	1,049	999	942	840	656				
1940-50 Immigrants	2,389	2,338	2,199	1,979	1,572					
1950-60 Immigrants	2,870	2,790	2,621	2,126						
1960-70 Immigrants	1,930	1,917	1,734							
1970-80 Immigrants	2,658	2,536								
1980-90 Immigrants	1,341									
Percent of Estimated Population										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**75.5**	**76.2**	**77.7**	**78.4**	**79.6**	**81.5**	**82.0**	**85.0**	**90.1**	**100.0**
1st Generation	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.8	7.8	11.1	15.2
2nd Generation	18.2	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.1	20.1	21.3	22.6	23.4
3rd Generation	19.6	21.2	21.6	21.8	22.6	23.6	23.9	25.7	27.7	29.2
4th+ Generations	32.5	32.3	33.1	33.9	33.4	33.1	32.7	30.7	29.1	32.2
Immigation since 1900	**24.5**	**23.8**	**22.3**	**21.6**	**20.4**	**18.5**	**18.0**	**15.0**	**9.9**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	
1910-20 Immigrants	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.3		
1920-30 Immigrants	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5				
1940-50 Immigrants	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2					
1950-60 Immigrants	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4						
1960-70 Immigrants	1.0	1.1	1.0							
1970-80 Immigrants	1.4	1.4								
1980-90 Immigrants	0.7									

(continued)

Table 8. (Continued)

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Census Year									
	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
Growth Since 1900										
Amount	120,914	114,167	104,146	88,744	68,127	53,201	45,318	30,745	15,824	(X)
Percent Contribution from.....										
1900 Population	**62.1**	**62.4**	**63.5**	**62.3**	**59.9**	**58.5**	**55.6**	**52.6**	**48.7**	**(X)**
1st Generation	-1.6	-1.6	-2.2	-3.8	-5.6	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	(X)
2nd Generation	15.4	15.7	15.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.2	16.6	19.3	(X)
3rd Generation	14.4	16.6	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.3	18.3	21.4	(X)
4th+ Generations	32.7	32.4	33.7	35.2	34.6	34.2	33.4	27.5	16.4	(X)
Immigation since 1900	**37.9**	**37.6**	**36.5**	**37.7**	**40.1**	**41.5**	**44.4**	**47.4**	**51.3**	**(X)**
1900-10 Immigrants	13.6	13.9	14.1	15.3	18.0	19.9	21.8	29.8	51.3	
1910-20 Immigrants	10.4	10.5	10.8	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.4	19.8		
1920-30 Immigrants	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.6	8.6	8.9			
1930-40 Immigrants	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2				
1940-50 Immigrants	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3					
1950-60 Immigrants	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4						
1960-70 Immigrants	1.6	1.7	1.7							
1970-80 Immigrants	2.2	2.2								
1980-90 Immigrants	1.1									

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Estimates made using POPGEN program fitted to approximate census counts for total population, first generation, and second generation. The contribution of each immigration component is the difference between the complete estimation and a "projection" for 1900-1990 with that immigration component set to zero. For the 1900 populations, the contribution is estimated by setting all other components to zero in a "projection" for 1900-1990. See text for methods and sources.

Note: Estimates include 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.

Table 9. Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1900 Population for the Population of the United States in 1990, by Race

(Populations in thousands)

Contribution from Component.....	Total	White, not Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Estimated Population	**248,712**	187,139	29,986	22,354	7,274
Contribution from.....					
1900 Population	**174,145**	141,369	27,493	3,108	216
1st Generation	8,534	8,184	29	301	20
2nd Generation	35,574	34,118	392	956	108
3rd Generation	38,547	36,735	941	869	2
4th+ Generations	90,055	60,868	26,151	991	85
Immigation since 1900	**74,567**	45,769	2,493	19,246	7,058
1900-10 Immigrants	17,286	16,398	125	606	157
1910-20 Immigrants	14,487	12,624	196	1,257	409
1920-30 Immigrants	9,305	6,661	167	2,182	295
1930-40 Immigrants	1,439	1,021	22	312	83
1940-50 Immigrants	3,590	2,389	68	1,055	77
1950-60 Immigrants	5,272	2,870	158	1,885	359
1960-70 Immigrants	5,214	1,930	266	2,433	584
1970-80 Immigrants	9,518	2,658	834	4,013	2,014
1980-90 Immigrants	10,756	1,341	774	5,525	3,116
Population Size in 1990 If Immigration Had Been Cut Off After.....					
1900	174,145	141,369	27,493	3,108	216
1910	189,309	155,645	27,618	3,714	373
1920	203,795	168,269	27,814	4,971	782
1930	213,100	174,929	27,980	7,153	1,077
1940	214,539	175,951	28,002	7,465	1,161
1950	218,128	178,340	28,070	8,521	1,238
1960	223,400	181,210	28,228	10,405	1,597
1970	228,614	183,140	28,494	12,839	2,181
1980	238,133	185,798	29,329	16,851	4,195
No Cut-Off (Actual)	248,712	187,139	29,986	22,354	7,274
Percent Distribution in 1990 If Immigration Had Been Cut Off After.....					
1900	100.0	81.2	15.8	1.8	0.1
1910	100.0	82.2	14.6	2.0	0.2
1920	100.0	82.6	13.6	2.4	0.4
1930	100.0	82.1	13.1	3.4	0.5
1940	100.0	82.0	13.1	3.5	0.5
1950	100.0	81.8	12.9	3.9	0.6
1960	100.0	81.1	12.6	4.7	0.7
1970	100.0	80.1	12.5	5.6	1.0
1980	100.0	78.0	12.3	7.1	1.8
No Cut-Off (Actual)	100.0	75.2	12.1	9.0	2.9

Source: Tables 4 through 8.

Figure 1. Immigration to the United States, By Decade: 1821-1830 through 1981-1990

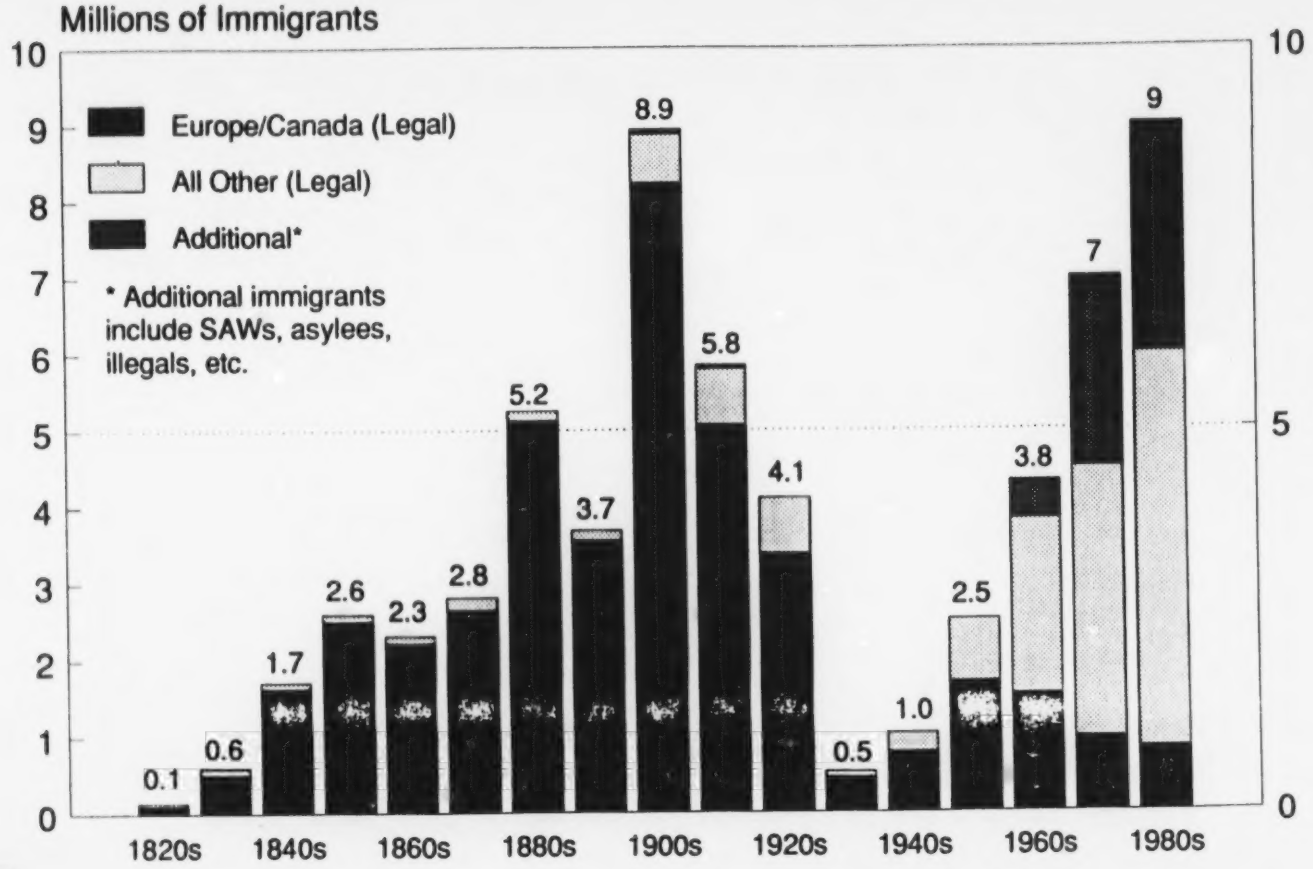

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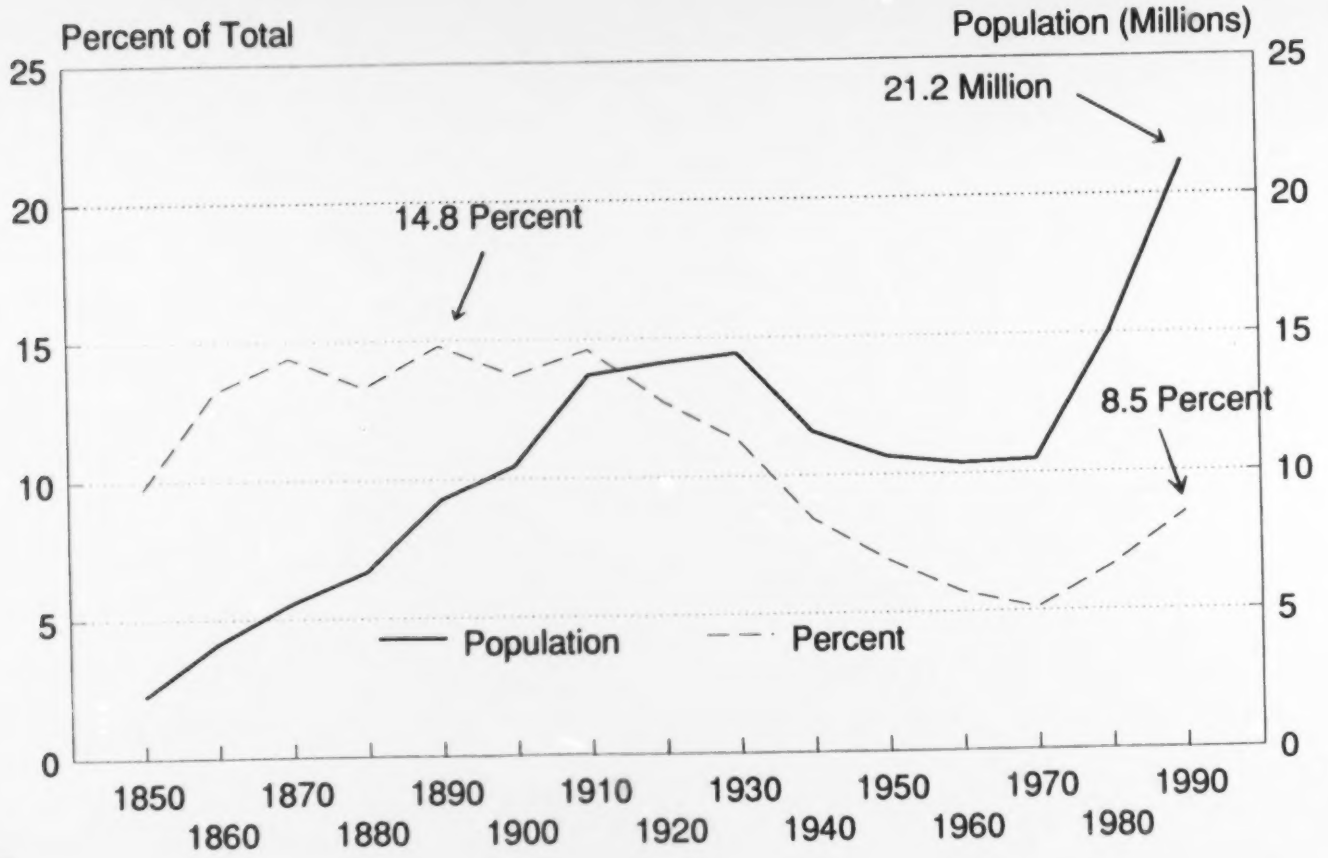
Figure 2. Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850-1990



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Source: Table 2

Figure 3. Foreign-Stock Population of the United States: 1870-1990

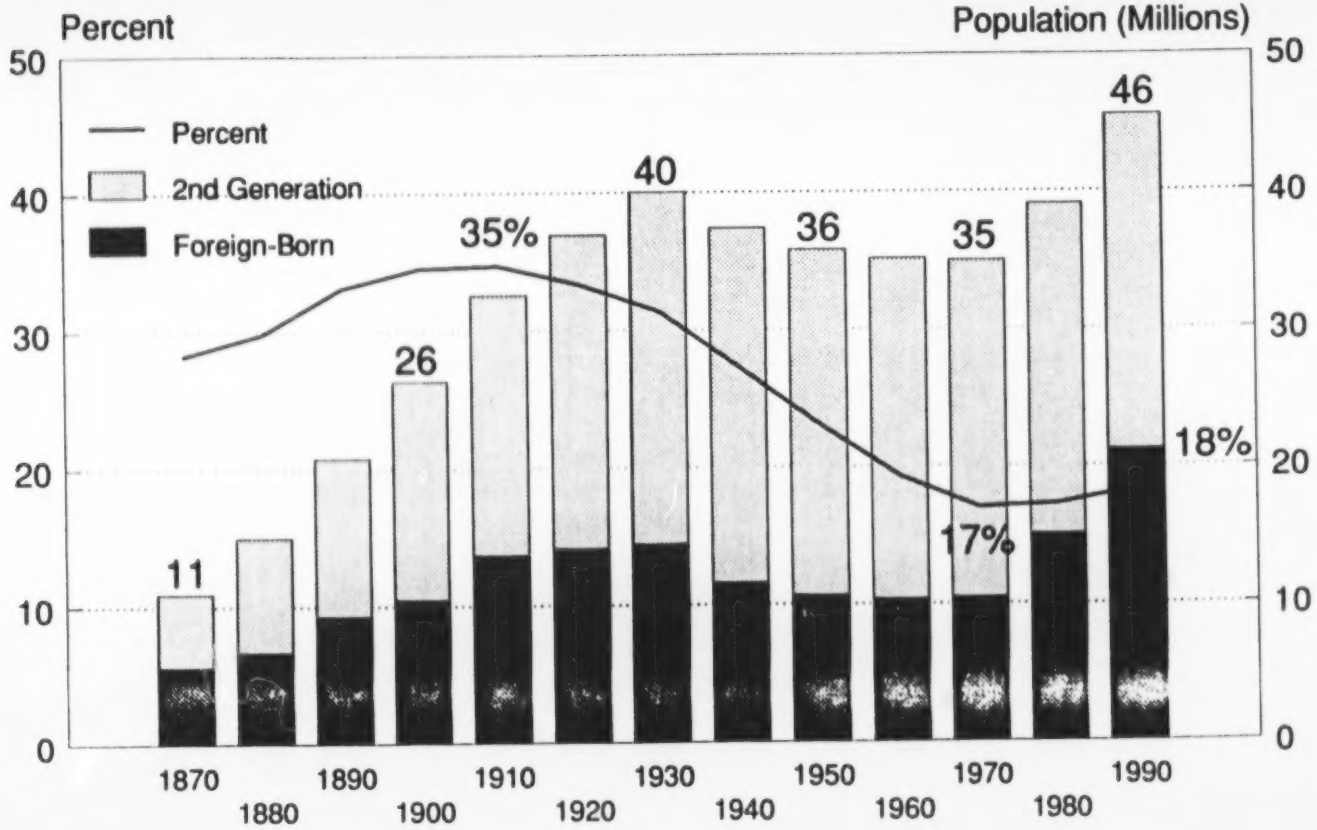

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Figure 4. Legal Immigration by Region or Country: 1951-60 to 1981-90

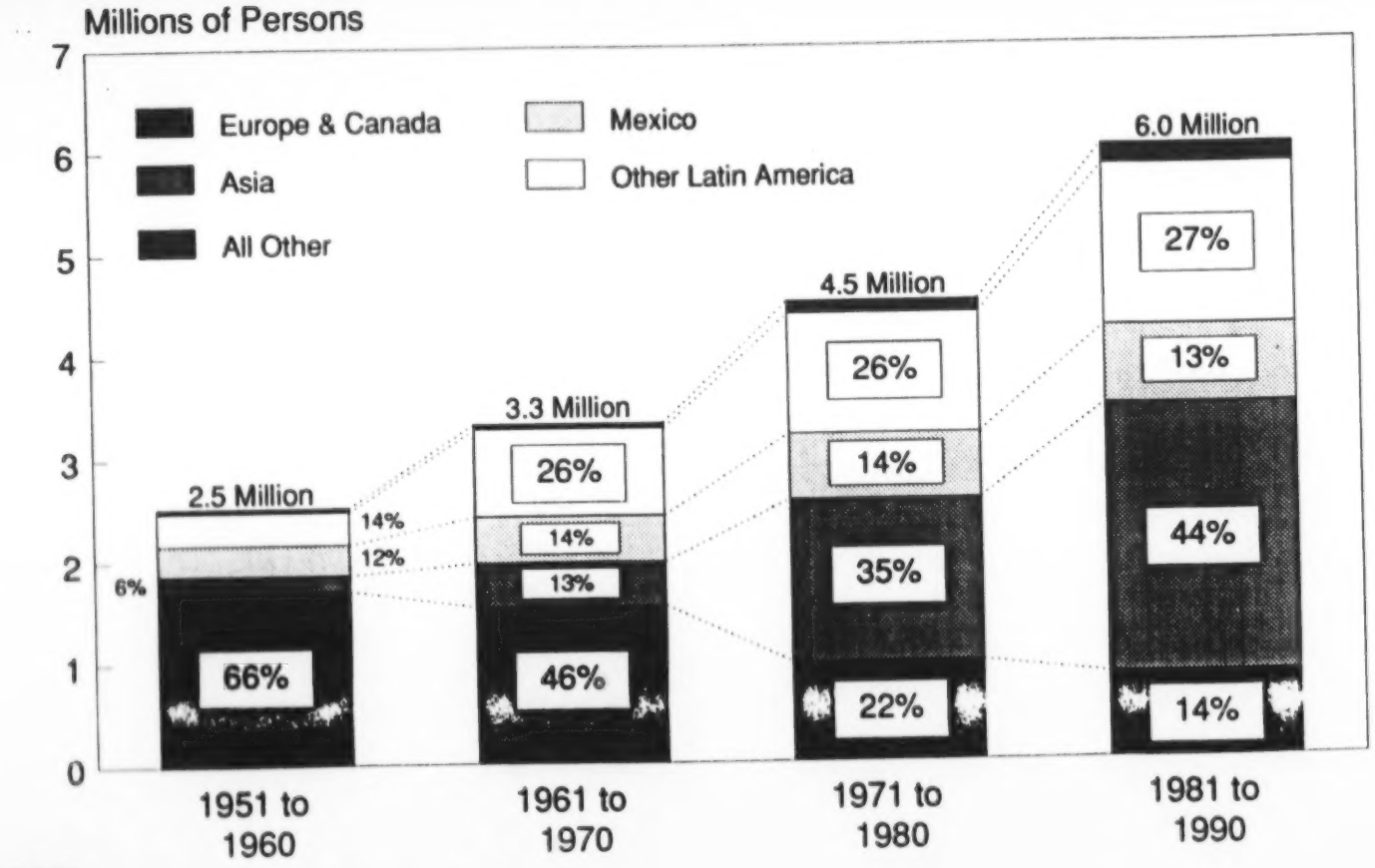

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Figure 5. U.S. Population by Race: 1850-1990

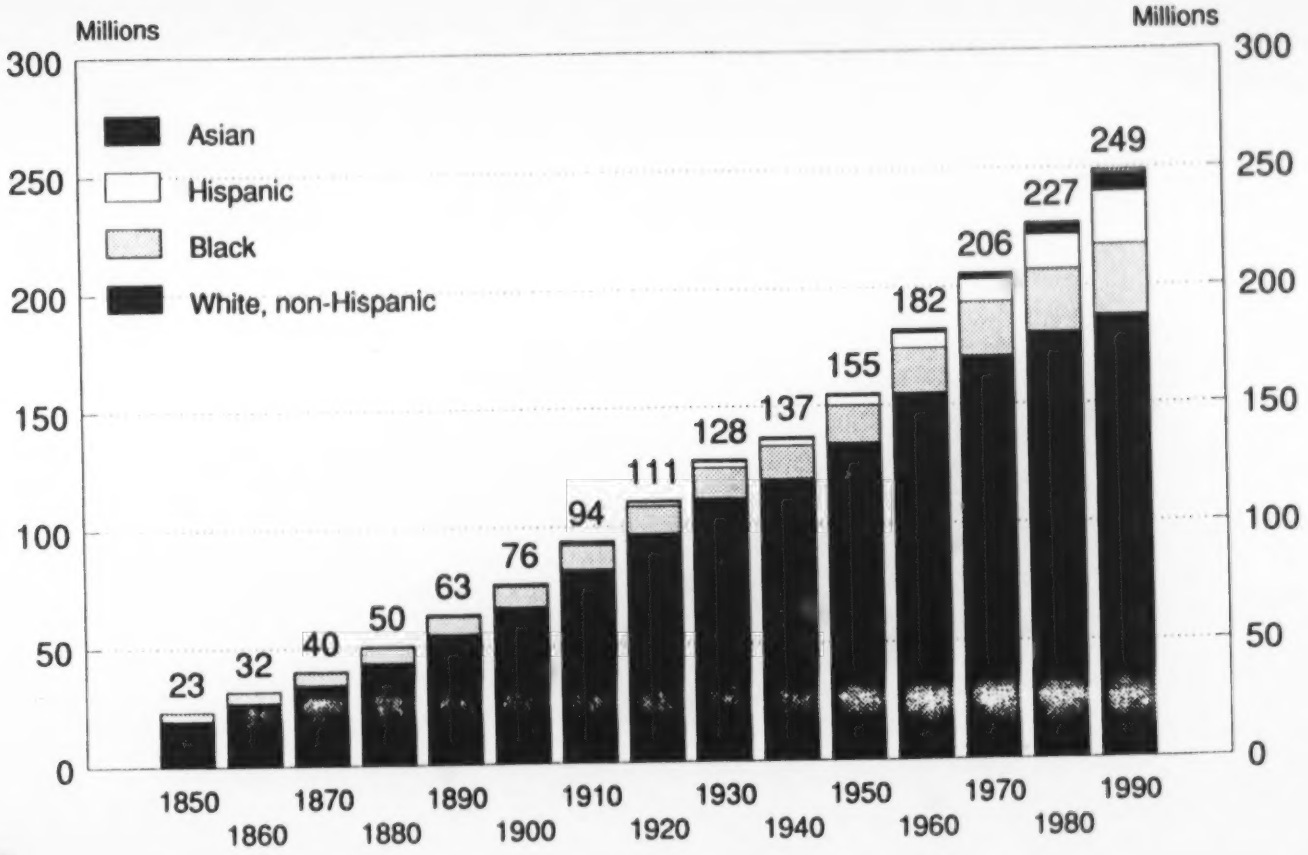

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Figure 6. Minority Population by Race: 1850-1990

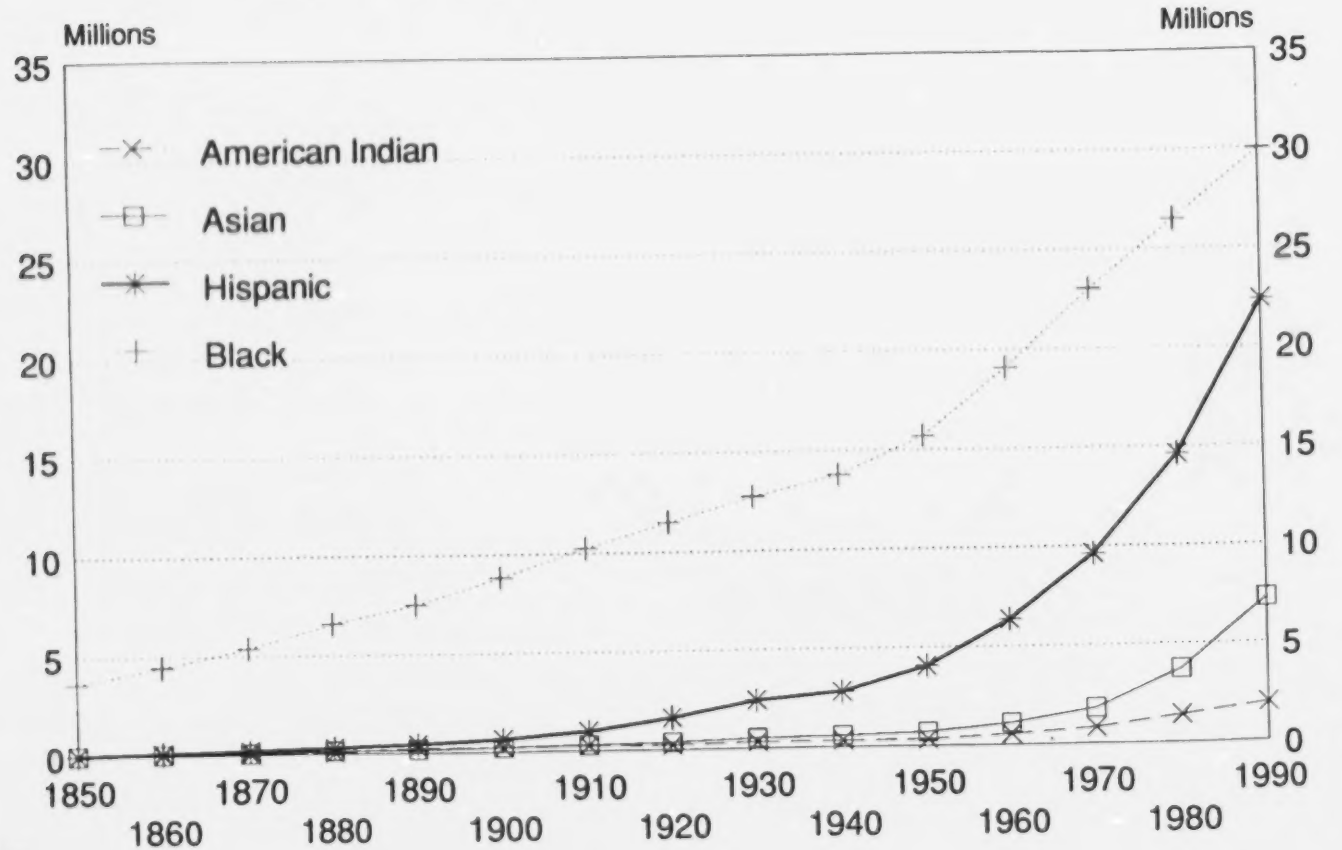

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Figure 7. Composition of the Minority Population: 1850-1990

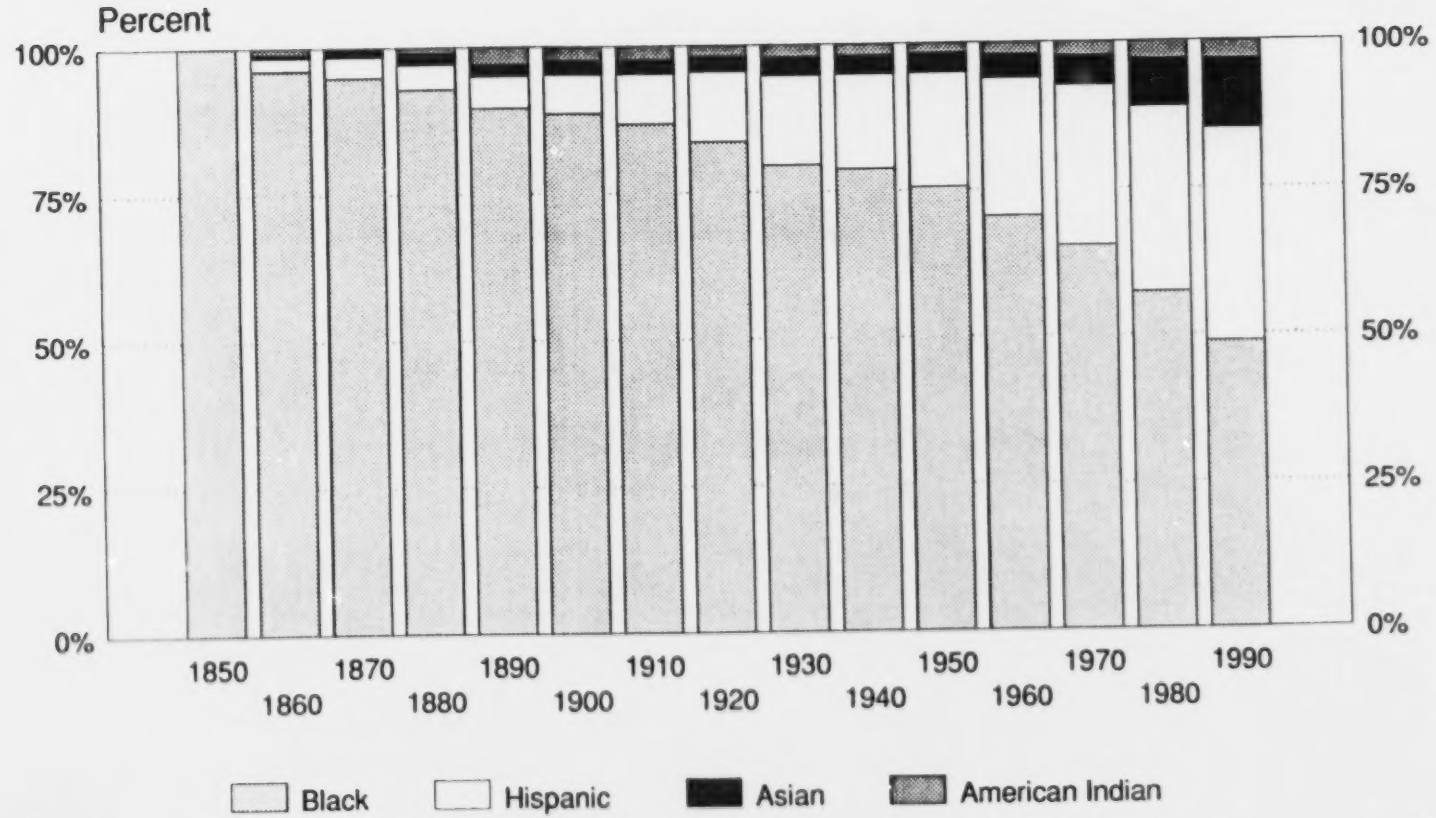

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Figure 8. Contribution of Immigration, Total Population: 1900-1990

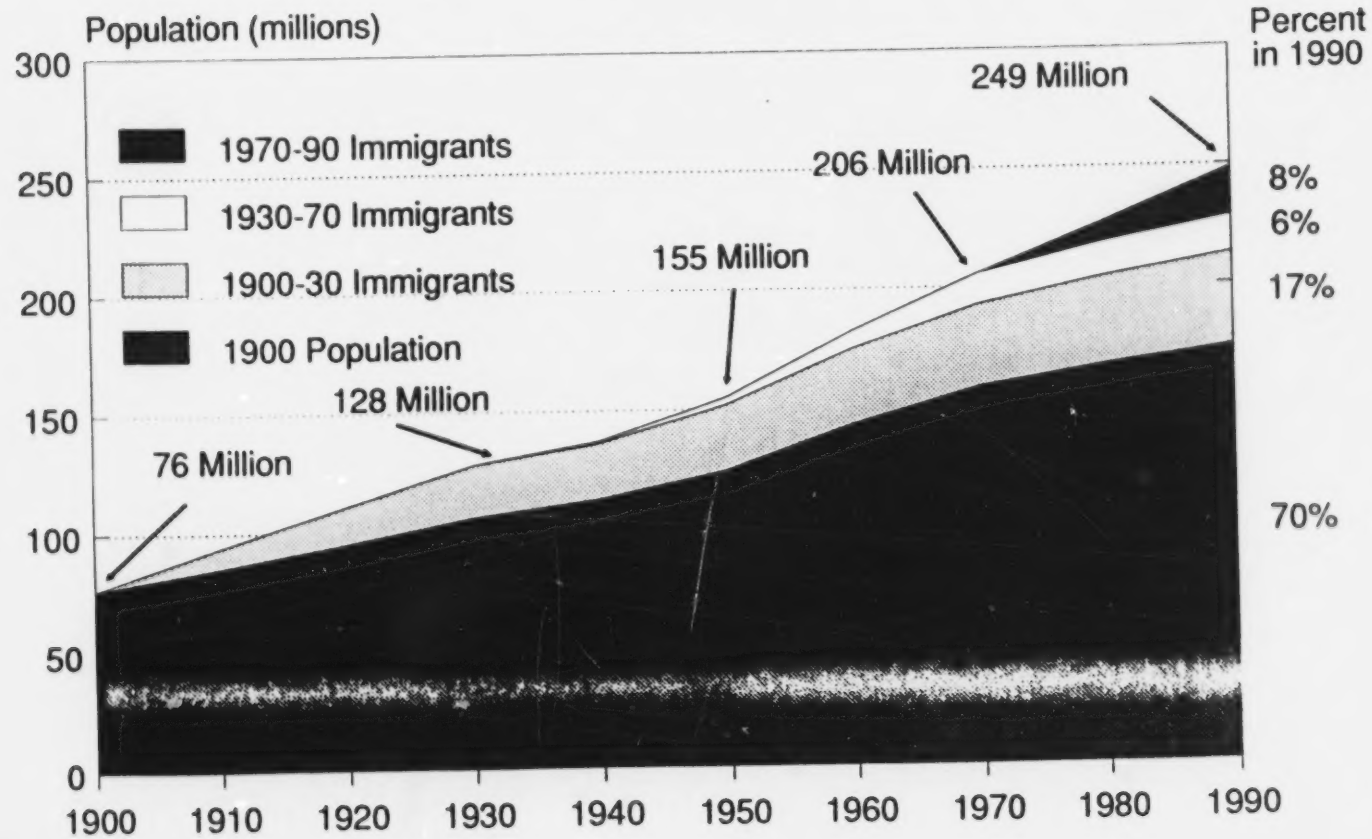

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Figure 9. Contribution of Immigration,

Asian Population: 1900-1990

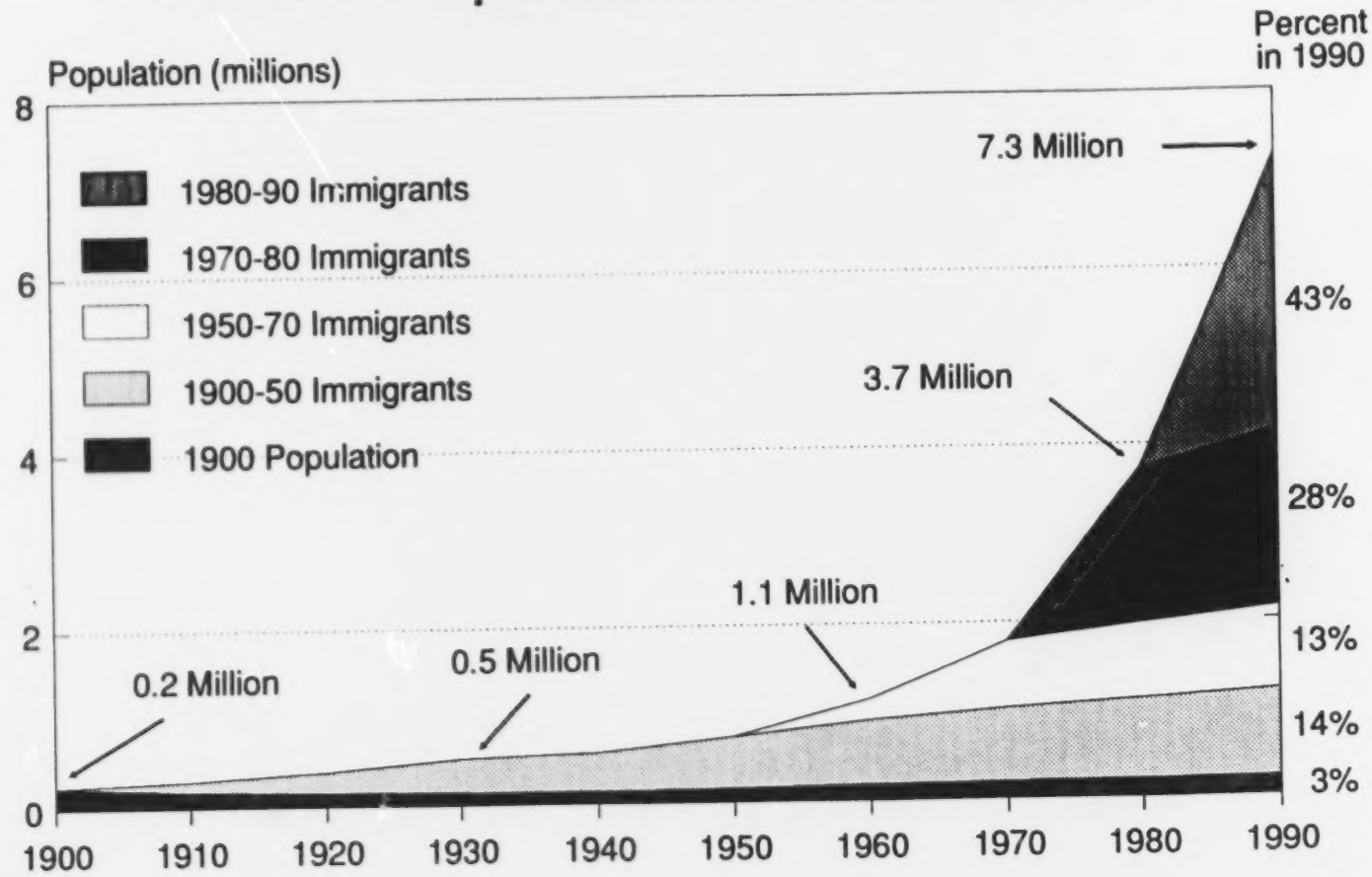

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Figure 10. Contribution of Immigration,

Hispanic Population: 1900-1990

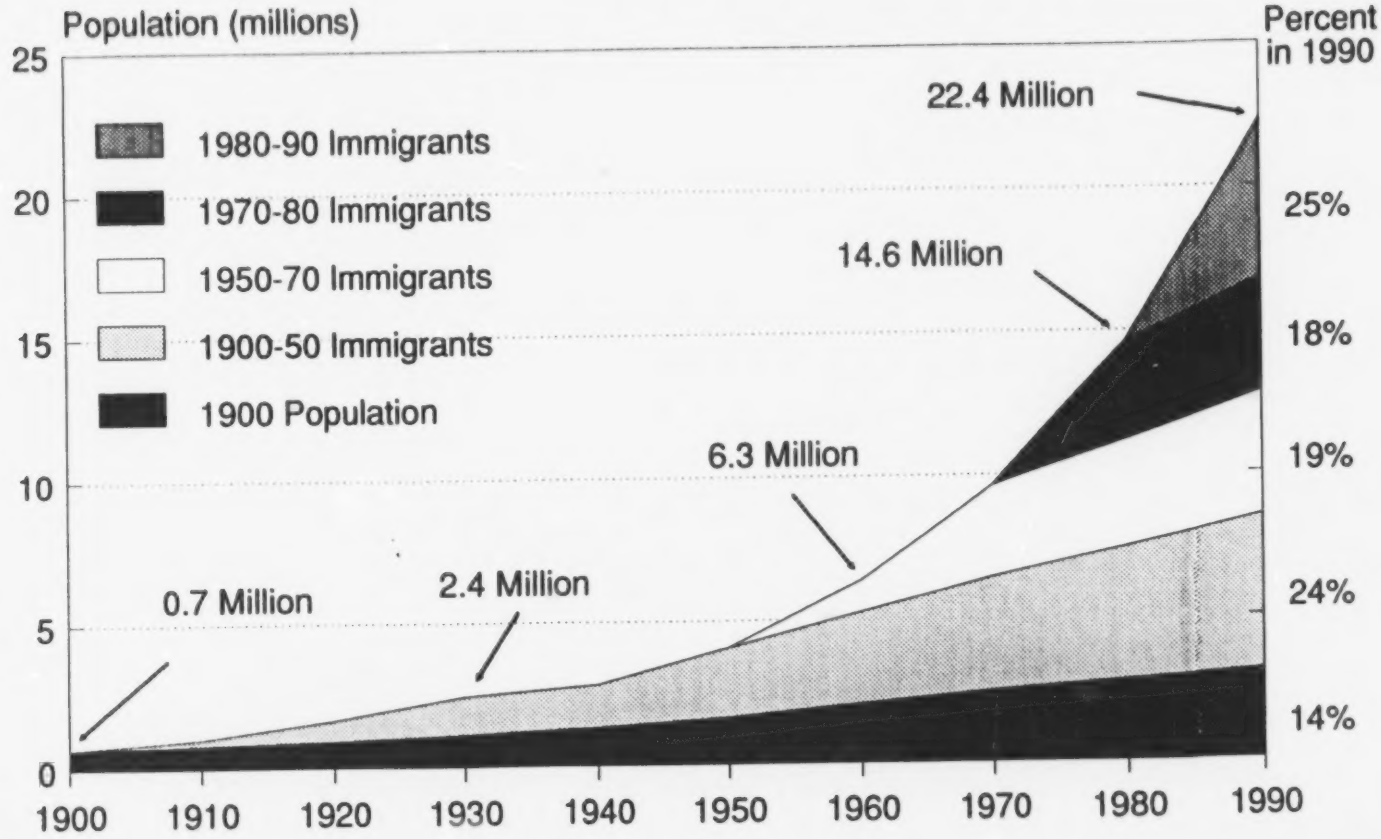

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Figure 11. Contribution of Immigration,
Black Population: 1900-1990

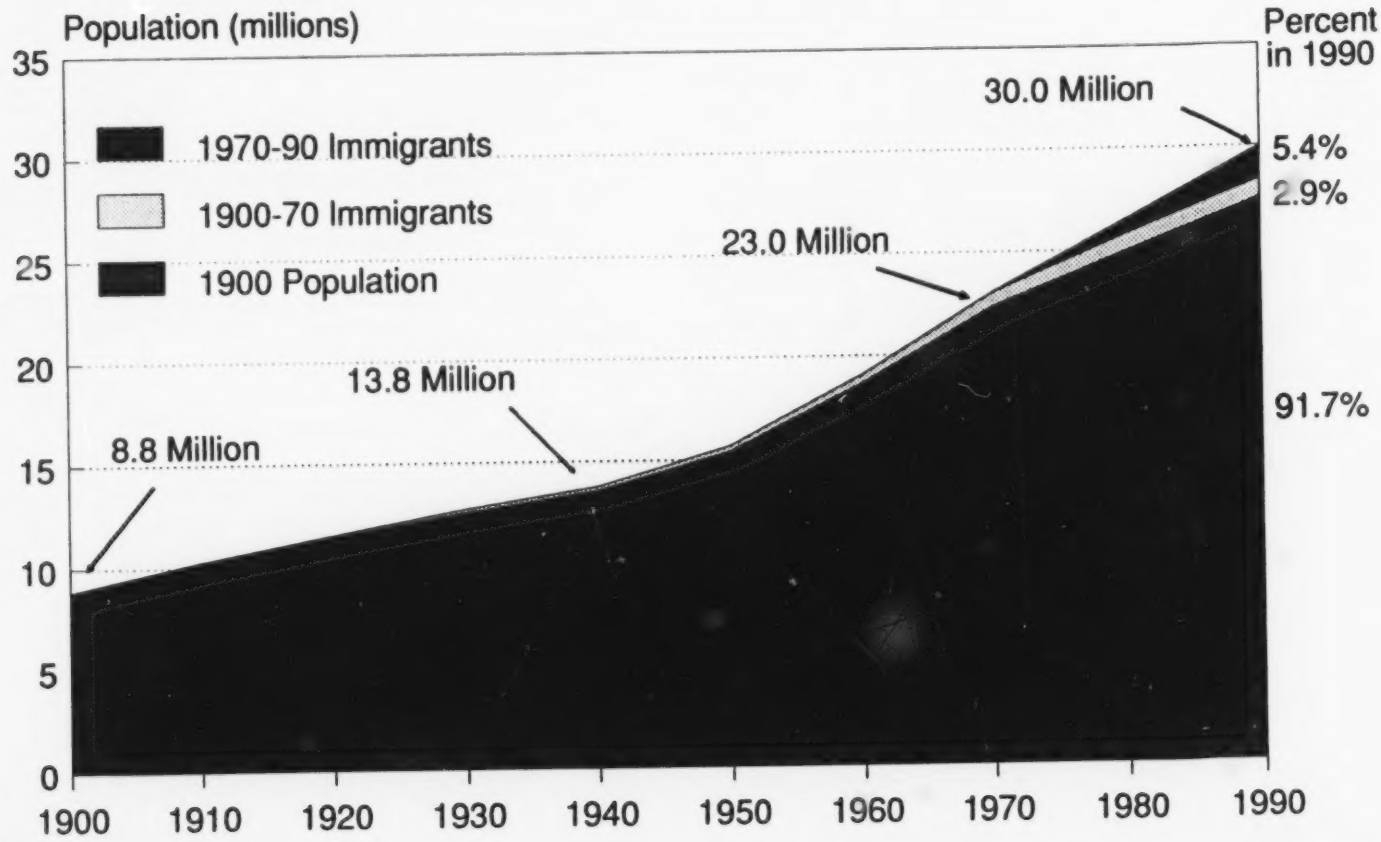

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Figure 12. Contribution of Immigration, White Non-Hispanic Population: 1900-1990

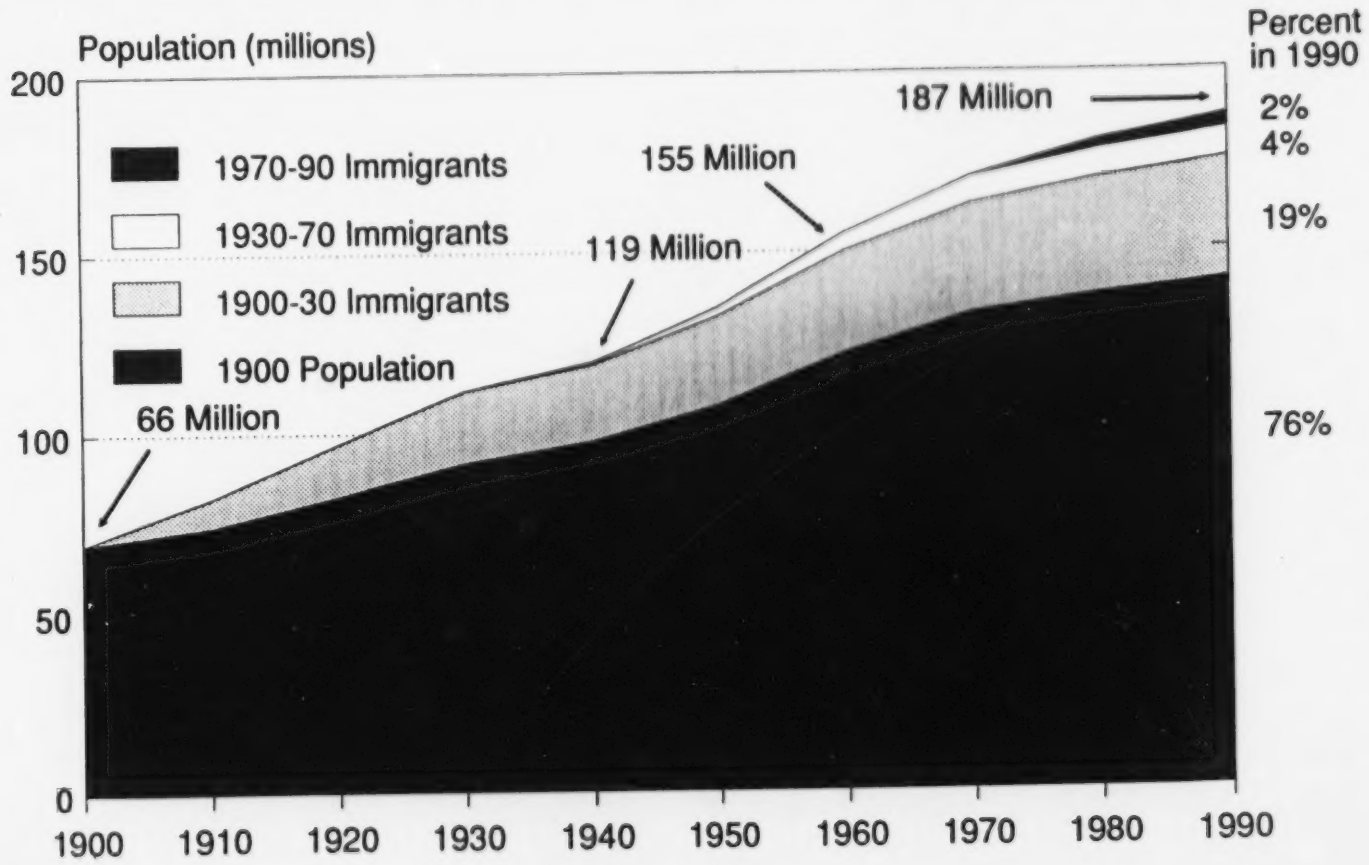

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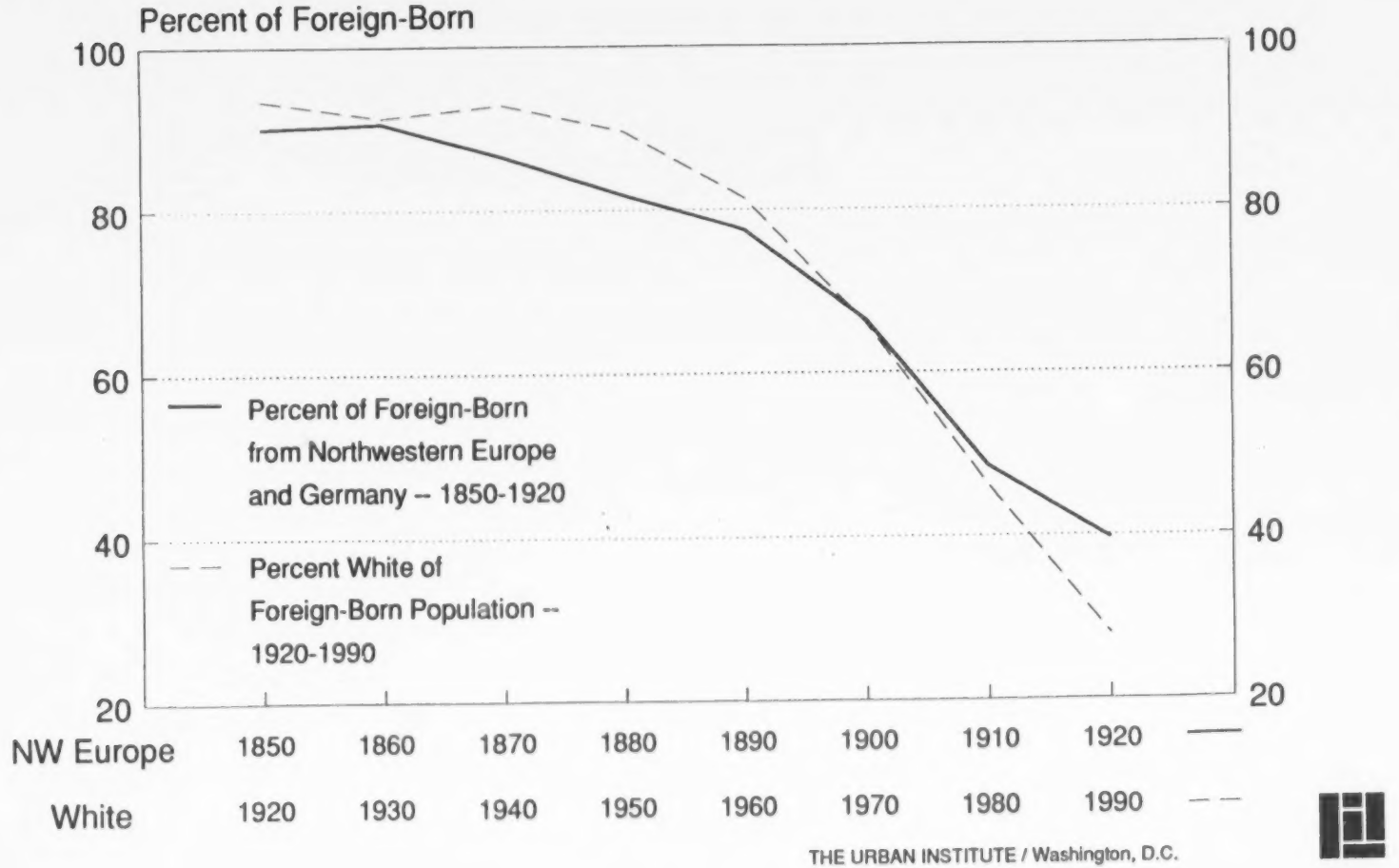
Figure 13. Composition of the Foreign-Born Population: 1850-1920 and 1920-90


Percent of Foreign-Born
100
80
60
40
20
Percent of Foreign-Born from Northwestern Europe and Germany -- 1850-1920
Percent White of Foreign-Born Population -- 1920-1990
NW Europe 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920
White 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990
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Ronfeldt, David, and Monica Ortiz de Oppermann, Mexican Immigration, U.S. Investment, and U.S.-Mexican Relations, Program for Research on Immigration Policy, Joint Report 8, 1990. $7.50

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Espenshade, Thomas J., and Tracy Ann Goodis, "Are Mexican Immigrant and U.S. Native Workers Substitutes or Complements in Production? Lessons From Southern California and the American Southwest." Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-3, The Urban Institute, October 1988. $8.00 #2388

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White, Michael J., Frank D. Bean and Thomas J. Espenshade, "The U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act and Undocumented Migration to the United States." Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-5, The Urban Institute, July 1989 $8.00 #2912

Bean, Frank D., Thomas J. Espenshade, Michael J. White, and Robert F. Dymowski, "Post-IRCA Changes in the Volume and Composition of Undocumented Migration to the United States: An Assessment Based on Apprehensions Data." Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-6, The Urban Institute, January 1990. $9.00 #3664

Martin, Philip L., and J. Edward Taylor, "The Initial Effects of Immigration Reform on Farm Labor in California." Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-7, The Urban Institute, March 1990. $9.00 #3665

Espenshade, Thomas J., "A Short History of U.S. Policy Toward Illegal Migration." Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-8, The Urban Institute, January 1990. $8.00 #3663

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Richmond, Anthony H., "Comparative Perspectives on Immigration and Ethnicity," Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-18, The Urban Institute, August 1991. $8.00

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Sorensen, Elaine and Maria Enchautegui, "Immigrant Male Earnings in the 1980s: Divergent Patterns by Race and Ethnicity," Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-21, The Urban Institute, forthcoming.

Passel, Jeffrey S. and Barry Edmonston, "Immigration and Race: Recent Trends in Immigration to the United States," Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-22, The Urban Institute, May 1992. $9.00

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Cross, Harry, with Genevieve Kenney, Jane Mell, and Wendy Zimmermann, Employer Hiring Practices, Differential Treatment of Hispanic and Anglo Job Seekers, Urban Institute Report 90-4, Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1990. $14.25 #3655

Edmonston, Barry and Jeffrey S. Passel, "Immigration and Immigrant Generations in Population Projections," Population Studies Center, Policy Discussion Series, UI-PSC10, The Urban Institute, January 1992. $8.00

Edmonston, Barry and Sharon M. Lee, "Factors Affecting Refugee Emigration,"Population Studies Center, Discussion Paper Series, UI-PSC-3, The Urban Institute, August 1990. $8.00

Sorensen, Elaine, Frank D. Bean, Leighton Ku and Wendy Zimmermann, "Immigrant Categories and the U.S. Job Market: Do They Make a Difference?" The Urban Institute, May 1991.

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